FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COMMISSION MEETS TO DISCUSS STRATEGIC ARMS

Document Adopted

LD082122 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Vienna, 8 Feb, TASS--A meeting of the international commission on disarmament and world security ended here today. The meeting was attended by prominent political leaders and scientists from countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and America. The participants in the meeting discussed the most topical problems of disarmament--strategic offensive arms limitation and mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The meeting adopted the document "strategic arms limitation is of world wide importance." The document urges the governments of all countries to promote in every way the adoption of concrete measures aimed at averting the nuclear arms race.

Arbatov Interview

LD120210 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] The International Commission on World Security has ended its work in Vienna. The participants were top political leaders and scientists from a number of countries East and West. They continued work begun last December to draft recommendations for the second special disarmament session of the United Nations General Assembly. Our Vienna correspondent Viktor Glazunov talked to the director of the Institute of United States and Canada studies, Dr Georgiy Arbatov, who headed the Soviet delegation in Vienna. And now Dr Arbatov's summary of the meeting.

[Begin recording in Russian fading into English translation] There were three very important and interesting issues discussed at the meeting. The frist dealt with limiting strategic arms. In these discussions there was a very good and (?mutually) interesting report about the consequences of stopping the arms limitation process. The report was made by a group of top specialists showing clearly that limiting strategic arms is of major global importance and that everyone in the world, not only the USSR and the United States, is strongly in favor of furthering the process. The report also says that if the process of limiting strategic weapons is stopped it would gravely increase the danger of war, step up the arms race and aggravate tensions in all parts of the world.

The second question was connected with the first, and that is the Vienna talks on reducing arms and armed forces in central Europe. For the second issue, such a comprehensive document as the one dealing with the first issue was not adopted. But the discussion was very useful, and in general our various positions, it seemed,came closer. This was largely due to the efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. What is lacking now is a political push from the Western countries who could do away with the political obstacles to an agreement. But discussions must be continued, and I am sure this will take place at various levels.

The third question discussed in Vienna was around an extremely interesting report by Dr (Hyatt), one of the doctors who a year ago initiated the organization Physicians for Nuclear Disarmament and signed an open letter to the presidents of the Soviet Union and the United States. The letter appealed to both leaders to ease tension between the two countries and ban all kinds of nuclear weapons. In the Soviet Union the initiative was heartily supported by both the country's leadership and medical profession. In Vienna, Dr (Hyatt) reported on the results of research in the United States being prepared for the March meeting of Soviet and American physicians who are to analyze the consequences of nuclear warfare. Dr (Hyatt's) speech was quite convincing and raised a lively and very interesting discussion. [end recording]

POLISH AWARDS PRESENTED TO YOUNG SOVIET SERVICEMEN

LD111141 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Feb 81 p 3

[Correspondent Lt Col A. Khorunzhiy dispatch: "Joint Conference"]

[Text] Northern Group of Forces--A conference on the theme "V.I. Lenin on the role of the Komsomol and young people in building socialism and communism and in defending their gains" was one of the central events of the rally of Komsomol workers of the group of forces which took place here. A delegation of Polish servicemen took part in the conference.

The speeches of Komsomol activists Capt A. Vavilin, Capt V. Yermolenko, Snr Lt V. Zubritskiy and also of Secretary of the Polish Army Youth Council Maj M. Rodzen were interesting and meaningful.

The participants in the conference exchanged opinions about ways of further improving the quality and efficiency of ideological and political work, experience of nurturing in young people a high degree of revolutionary vigilance, implacability toward bourgeois ideology and constant readiness to defend, weapon in hand, the gains of socialism.

By a decision of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth [FSZMP], a group of Soviet officers and ensigns--who are Komsomol activists--were awarded Janek Krasicki and "Youth on Guard" badges for services in strengthening friendship and cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union. These awards were presented to the Soviet servicemen by FSZMP Executive Committee Secretary A. Witkowksi.

Col Gen Yu. Zarudin, commander of the Northern Group of Forces, and Lt Gen N. Luchnichenko, member of the Military Council and chief of the group's Political Directorate, spoke at the meeting of the Komsomol workers.

BRIEFS

FINNISH-CEMA AGREEMENT--Helsinki, 10 Feb (TASS)--An agreement has been signed here on scientific and technical cooperation in the area of forestry between CEMA-member countries and Finland, reports the FINNISH NEWS AGENCY. The document has been signed by representatives of Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and also by the Finnish Scientific Forestry Research Institute. The agreement envisages carrying out joint work and research in this area and an exchange of scientific information. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0807 GMT 10 Feb 81 LD]

FURTHER ON DELHI MEETING OF NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

Special Resolution Adopted

LD111506 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Feb, TASS--A celebration meeting to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Nonaligned Movement has been held at the nonaligned foreign ministers' conference today.

The participants in the session adopted a special resolution pointing out that over these years the Nonaligned Movement has made a weighty contribution to the cause of peace and international security, to strengthening the peaceful coexistence policy, to the struggle for decolonisation, independent national development and progress. It greatly influences the developments in the world, the resolution points out.

The participants in the session have called for broadly celebrating this year this redletter date in the history of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, have adopted a decision to declare September 1 the Nonaligned Movement Day, which will be marked by its participants and the United Nations Organisation.

They have also unanimously adopted an appeal to the peoples of the world. The ministers have noted with concern an aggravation of the international situation and urged all states and governments to step up their efforts for preventing the danger of a new war, for ensuring universal peace and security of peoples. These aims, the appeal stresses, can be achieved only on the basis of observance of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states, non-use of force or threat of force in international relations, limitation and discontinuation of the arms race, especially in the field of nuclear weapons, elimination of the remaining seats of colonialism, liquidation of all forms of racialism, including Zionism and apartheid, granting colonial and dependent peoples the right to self-determination and independence.

DRA, SRV Ministers Interview

LD112254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] The conference of nonaligned countries' foreign ministers is continuing in Delhi. Our special correspondents Farid Seyful-Mulyukov and Eduard Sorokin asked Shah Mohammad Dost, Afghanistan's minister of foreign affairs, and Nguyen Co Thach, SRV minister of foreign affairs, who are participating in the conference, to share their impressions of its work:

The greetings message from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the 20th anniversary of the emergence of the Nonaligned Movement, Shah Mohammad Dost said, gives a high appraisal of the Nonaligned Movement and its efforts directed at strengthening peace and security throughout the world. I consider as completely correct, Afghanistan's foreign minister said, the fact that the Nonaligned Movement should unswervingly follow the principles and goals formulated at the first meeting of the member countries of this movement in 1961, above all the goals of the struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism, imperialism, racism and apartheid. I am also profoundly confident, Shah Mohammad Dost noted, that the Nonaligned Movement, which is an important factor in the international arena, will fulfill to the end its role and will firmly adhere to its tasks of strengthening peace and stability throughout the world. As for Afghanistan, our state as one of the founding states of the Nonaligned Movement will make every effort to preserve peace in our region and throughout the world, Shah Mohammad Dost stressed.

The Nonaligned Movement is one of the basic forces of the present day in the struggle for peace and independence throughout the world, Nguyen Co Thach, SRV foreign minister, said. Because of the solidarity of the nonaligned states and the support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries the aggressive designs of imperialism in Asia, Africa and Latin America are suffering defeat.

It was with enthusiasm, the minister stressed, that we received the message from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the formation of the Nonaligned Movement. Throughout this time, Nguyen Co Thach pointed out, the Soviet Union has been extending enormous support to the nonaligned countries in their struggle for political and economic independence. The USSR is making a decisive contribution to the strengthening of general peace and the triumph of the principles of detente in international relations.

Attempts 'To Divert' Movement

LD111205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 81 p 4

[Ye. Gelin article: "The Nonaligned Movement Is 20 Years Old"]

[Text] The conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries opens in Delhi 9 February. The theme of its agenda is the discussion of the Nonaligned Movement's topical problems. Moreover an important place will be occupied at the conference by ceremonial measures devoted to a noteworthy event in the Nonaligned Movement's life--the 20th anniversary of its foundation.

The age of 20 is the time when the period of growing up ends and the stage of accumulating strength, wisdom and maturity begins. In its 20 years of existence the Nonaligned Movement has become a major, general democratic international association of liberated states. Whereas 25 states took part in the movement's first conference (Belgrade, 1961), it now includes about 100 states with a population of over 1.5 billion people. Alongside the growth in the Nonaligned Movement's ranks, its influence on the development of world events is growing every year and the nonaligned countries are becoming an important factor in international politics.

The Nonaligned Movement is the offspring of the world national liberation movement and the result of the victories of socialism and the peoples' successful liberation struggle. It emerged and took root in world politics as a form of protest by countries liberated from colonialism against the imperialist powers' attempts to keep them in their own sphere of political influence and in the grip of economic servitude. Hence the main principles of the doctrine of nonalignment formulated in the movement's documents--nonparticipation in military-political blocs and the struggle for the consolidation of peace and international security and against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

Recently the imperialists and their stooges have been trying to effect a revision of the Nonaligned Movement's anti-imperialist orientation and divert the nonaligned countries from the main highway in the struggle for peace and international security. This is motivated by the fact that the Nonaligned Movement's activity is allegedly becoming "excessively radical" in nature and that therefore its "original face" must be restored to it. The authors of such "proposals" either do not know the movement's history or deliberately distort the facts.

The Nonaligned Movement's anti-imperialist and peace-loving nature is clearly expressed in the documents of all its conferences. Thus the declaration of the first conference stressed that "lasting peace can only be ensured if...colonialism, imperialism and neocolonialism in all their manifestations are fully destroyed," and that "the principles of peaceful coexistence are the sole alternative to the cold war and possible universal nuclear catastrophe." The struggle against imperialism and colonialism has been declared to be the nonaligned countries' prime task at all the subsequent conferences. The anti-imperialist orientations of the Nonaligned Movement's struggle were demonstrated with specialforce and fervor at the latest, sixth conference, held in the capital of socialist Cuba in 1979.

The Nonaligned Movement has achieved impressive successes over the 20 years because it has drawn and continues to draw strength from two lifegiving sources. On the one hand, it serves the interests of peoples seeking to overcome the grim legacy of the colonial past and move forward along the path of strengthening political independence, economic development and social progress, and it therefore has great magnetic force. On the other hand the Nonaligned Movement has always relied and continues to rely on our world's leading forces and fights actively alongside them for the resolution of today's fundamental problems.

Naturally, the nature of the Nonaligned Movement's activity is disliked in the extreme by those who would like to make it serve their own interests. This can be seen particularly clearly from the example of the growing subversive activity against the movement on the part of international imperialism and Beijing hegemonism. Acting jointly or in parallel, they are trying to dislodge the movement from its anti-imperialist positions, weaken the beneficial influence of progressive countries within the movement, undermine cooperation between nonaligned and socialist countries and impose alien tasks on the movement.

Here a clear distribution of roles can be seen. Imperialism is trying to hinder the consolidation of the Nonaligned Movement by relying economic levers and making use of the weaker economic development of many nonaligned countries, their relative dependence on the world capitalist market and so forth. The Beijing leaders, passing themselves off as the developing countries' "friends," place the main emphasis on the political propaganda indoctrination of the movement's members.

All kinds offalse concepts are forcibly imposed on the nonaligned countries, to mask the main content of the modern era and its motive forces--such as, for instance, the thesis on the movement's "equidistance" from the two opposing world systems--imperialism and socialism--and on the need to attach paramount importance in the movement's activity not to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism but to "resistance to bloc politics." As for the Chinese leaders, they are openly trying to make the Nonaligned Movement anti-socialist and anti-Soviet in nature.

The heterogeneous nature of the members of the Nonaligned Movement, which sometimes have relatively strong differences sociopolitically--as is inevitable in such a broad interstate association--creates considerable difficulties for its successful activity. The nonaligned countries sometimes adopt divergent positions on important issues of modern world development, and differences arise between them.

These difficulties are actively exploited by imperialism and hegemonism, which seek to shatter the movement's unity and erode its political and organizational basis. One of the most perfidious tactics is attempts to divert the nonaligned countries from resolving the cardinal strategic tasks and to concentrate their attention on private, sometimes artificially fanned issues. Thus they have recently been trying hard to foist on the Nonaligned Movement a discussion of the so-called "Afghan question." Nor have they given up attempts to revise the decision of the Havana conference which rightly rejected the claims of the bloody Pol Pot regime to represent Kampuchea in the Nonaligned Movement.

At the same time the nonaligned countries are facing many really important, cardinal problems which have long been awaiting positive resolution. This refers above all to the struggle for the preservation and deepening of the relaxation of international tension and for disarmament, for the elimination of the last bastions of colonialism in southern Africa, the just settlement of the Near Eastern crisis, the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, the ending of imperialist interference in the Persian Gulf region and the transition to concrete actions in restructuring international economic relations.

The task of preserving the Nonaligned Movement's unity and strengthening its cohesion on the principled basis of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and hegemonism and for peace, freedom and independence is today more urgent than ever before. Life shows that the more cohesive the ranks of the nonaligned countries and their collaboration with all leading forces of today, the greater the successes achieved by the Nonaligned Movement and the more its dynamism, strength and authority grow. Having more than once experienced for themselves the Nonaligned Movement's staunchness, imperialist powers have been forced, against their will, to acknowledge that it has become another substantial obstacle in the path of their implementation of a neocolonialist policy. It is first and foremost this which explains the malicious attacks being inspired at present against the Nonaligned Movement.

The most unseemly act of sabotage, directly touching on the nonaligned countries' honor and dignity, was perpetrated by the new U.S. administration the other day. Having launched a vile campaign to accuse the Soviet Union of supporting "international terrorism," representatives of the American Government shamelessly explain that by "international terrorism" they mean chiefly what the Soviet Union calls "national liberation wars." This statement can only be assessed as a blatant attack on the liberated countries belonging to the Nonaligned Movement--the vast majority, if not all, of them emerged from the national liberation movement, and a good half of them waged a prolonged, bloody, armed struggle for their liberation. Thus under the flag of the struggle against terrorism American imperialism is launching a global offensive against the national liberation movement and against all that is advanced and progressive in the world. In effect the point is that the U.S. administration has, in the world's hearing, declared to be "terrorists" all heroic fighters for national liberation because they took part or are taking part in an armed struggle to liberate their countries and peoples, relying on the Soivet Union's solidarity in this respect.

The Soviet Union's attitude toward the Nonaligned Movement has always been and is based on principled, stable foundations which are not subject to the influence of short-term, circumstantial factors. Our country and the nonaligned states occupy common or similar positions on the day's fundamental problems on whose resolution mankind's destiny depends.

Soviet people greet the Nonaligned Movement on its 20th anniversary and wish it new successes in its noble activity.

Karmal Message

LD091300 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Kabul, 9 Feb, TASS--BAKHTAR NEW AGNECY reports: text of the message of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA to Her Excellency Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India on the occasion of the 20th conference of non-aligned nations foreign ministers in New Delhi.

Your Excellency, Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, New Delhi.

Esteemed Prime Minister, on behalf of the government and the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and on my own behalf, I express my heartful [as received] greetings to you and, through you, to the Indian people on the eve of convening the conference of the foreign ministers of non-aligned countries in the capital of great India. The government and people of Afghanistan being aware of this fact that India and personally late Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement, have made significant contribution to the Non-Aligned Movement, highly appreciate your honest and effective endeavors in preparing the grounds for the present session to take place at this sensitive hour of international situation.

The convocation of this session at a moment when irresponsible attitudes towards global affairs on the part of imperialist-militarist circles have led to further exacerbation of tension in the international climate, is in itself a source of great hope for the peoples of non-aligned countries, particularly the peoples of our region. The people of Afghanistan, realising the existing tendency imposed on the international relations borne through the negative efforts to anti-peace anti-detente forces, are impatiently looking forward to positive and constructive results of the New Delhi meeting and are fully convinced that this gallant movement as a dynamic and active process shall, like the preceding decades, carry on with its worthwhile role in de-escalation of tensions. As you are well aware, Afghanistan, has always fulfilled its duties towards this movement, as far as the role of this movement in regard to the situation of our region is concerned I would like to assure Your Excellency that the Afghan delegation has not come to New Delhi with empty hands.

We shall utilize all possibilities provided by this conference in carrying out tasks and objectives set forth by the Non-Aligned Movement. The Government of the DRA in pursuance of the spirit of the movement is resolved to once again call on its neighboring countries to settle the unresolved issues with us through political negotiations and good will. This position of the DRA has been reflected in our political initiatives, including the seven point declaration of May 14, 1980. We hope this initiative of ours would be considered by the conference as a reasonable and comprehensive approach towards the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

I am glad to avail this opportunity to reassure Your Excellency that the DRA is prepared to favourably study any other counter initiative made in conformity with the May declaration and based on good will. I wish you, your government and people of friendly India ever more victories.

With warm and friendly greetings,

Babrak Karmal, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA

USSR WASHINGTON EMBASSY RELEASES GROMYKO LETTER

LD120740 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0705 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 12 Feb (TASS)--The USSR Embassy in the United States on Wednesday published the text of the following press release:

In connection with the fact that the American side has made public the contents of a letter from A. Haig, U.S. secretary of state, to A.A. Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, dated 24 January 1981, the USSR Embassy in Washington has published the text of the reply letter from A.A. Gromyko to A. Haig dated 28 January this year. The letter says:

I have carefully studied your letter dated 24 January, sent through the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, and I note the desire expressed in it to work for the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. This also accords with our intentions.

There are indeed quite a number of questions in Soviet-American relations which deserve the highest degree of attention and on which opinions ought to be exchanged. It can only be regretted that these questions, judging from your letter, have not yet come into the field of vision of the new administration.

As for certain specific questions mentioned in your letter, I would like to state the following:

Immediately after the incident of the detention of the staff of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, the Soviet Union clearly and unambiguously expressed its opposition to such actions and its support for the observance of the provisions of the Vienna convention on respect for diplomatic immunity, and, accordingly, for the immediate release of the detainees. We maintained this same position in the discussion of this question in the UN Security Council at the end of 1979 and thereafter. The U.S. Government also knows well that we addressed the Iranian leadership directly from the same position.

However, nothing is being said about this now. Neither in your letter nor in the published statements of representatives of the administration is there a single good word about the Soviet Union in connection with its taking of this position. Instead, blatantly tendentious assessments are being made of what has been reported by the Soviet mass information media in connection with the release of the American diplomats; furthermore, this is being done in such a manner as to distort the position of the Soviet state on this question in the eyes of public opinion. One cannot help wondering why all this is being done and whether any thought is being given as to how we would take such distorted interpretations.

As regards Poland, I must first of all state quite categorically that the internal affairs of this sovereign socialist state cannot be the subject of discussion between third countries, and that includes the USSR and United States. If one speaks of attempts from outside to exert influence on the situation in Poland, it must be concluded that such attempts are indeed taking place and that it is the United States and the other Western powers which are undertaking them. It is sufficient to recall in this connection the provocative, inciting broadcasts of the Voice of America and the other radio stations broadcasting to Poland which are controlled by the U.S. Government. These radio broadcasts, which are blatant interference in the internal affairs of Poland, also clearly pursue the aim of inducing among the Polish population feelings of animosity toward the Soviet Union. The facts show that the interference of the Western powers in Polish affairs is not confined to radio broadcasts alone.

Here again the question arises: What is the aim of the American side in attempting to introduce a "Polish theme" into the Soviet-American dialogue and to give misplaced "warnings" to the Soviet Union?

As far as Poland is concerned, we for our part proceed from the provisions of the joint statement, of which you are presumably aware, adopted at the meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty states held in Moscow at the beginning of December 1980. This document sets out the collective position of the Warsaw treaty countries, including the Polish People's Republic itself, the leaders of which took part in this meeting.

Inasmuch as you, Mr Secretary of State, in your letter did not fail to mention the Afghan angle too, I should like briefly to set out our position on this issue. The core of it is that armed incursions into the territory of the DRA and all other interference in its internal affairs must cease and that firm guarantees must be given that they will not be resumed. This would eliminate the reasons which made it necessary for a limited contingent of Soviet forces to be sent into Afghanistan at the request of the DRA Government in accordance with the existing norms of international law.

Specific ways of achieving a political settlement of the Afghan situation were set out in the DRA Government statement dated 14 May 1980. Since then the DRA Government has repeatedly, including quite recently, confirmed its readiness to begin working out the appropriate agreements between Afghanistan and Pakistan and also between Afghanistan and Iran. The United States for its part could undoubtedly make a contribution toward a political settlement if it were to facilitate the beginning of an Afghan-Pakistani dialogue, rather than trying, as it is now doing, to put obstacles in its path.

In conclusion, I would like to reaffirm our readiness to exchange opinions on a wide range of questions. I hope that in the future, a suitable place in our exchange of opinions will be taken by those questions on the solution of which primarily depend the prospects for the development of relations between the USSR and United States and also the entire international situation.

U.S. MOSCOW EMBASSY GIVEN NOTE ON BRAZINSKAS CASE

LD111620 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 11 Feb 81

["Note of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb, TASS--The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs today presented the following note to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR draws the attention of the U.S. Embassy to the continuing provision of shelter by the American authorities to two criminals-terrorists--the Brazinskases, father and son who highjacked an Aeroflot plane in October 1970, killing in the process a stewardess and wounding crew members, and compelled the pilots under the threat of arms to land outside of the territory of the USSR.

Although the two Brazinskases perpetrated actions regarded in the whole civilized world as the gravest of crimes, the American authorities placed the bandits under their patronage and granted them refuge in the United States.

The Soviet side, proceeding from its principled stand in favour of taking the strictest measures to combat terrorism, specifically, to put an end to air piracy, raised, as is known, more than once the question of the extradition to the Soviet Union of the aforementioned criminals who have been staying in the United States territory since 1976. But the U.S. authorities for more than four years have been avoiding the granting of this legitimate demand. Meanwhile, the murderers Brazinskases remain at large.

Such a conduct of the U.S. authorities cannot be assessed in any other way than as the encouragement of terrorism.

The USSR Foreign Ministry insists that the U.S. side should stop sheltering Brazinskases and should immediately turn them over into the hands of Soviet justice.

U.S. FAILS TO HONOR 1972 TREATY, OTHER COMMITMENTS

LD111730 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 11 Feb 81

["Treaties Commitments Must Be Honoured"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb, TASS--TASS observer Vladimir Vashedchenko writes:

The leaders of the USSR and the USA signed in 1972 an important document, "Basic Principles of Relations Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America", in which the two sides recognized that "the prerequisites for maintaining and strengthening peaceful relations between the USSR and the USA are the recognition of the security interests of the parties based on the principle of equality and the renunciation of the use of threat of force".

The Soviet Union and the USA pledged to do everything in their power so that conflicts or situations will not arise which would serve to increase international tensions and declared their dete mination to continue their efforts to limit armaments on a bilateral as well as on a multilateral basis.

Apart from the "Basic Principles", the two sides signed after 1972 more than 60 major documents--treaties, agreements, conventions, joint communiques and statements. Among them are such basic and important documents as the agreement on strategic arms limitation, on cooperation in sciences and technology, in medicine, outer space, agriculture, environmental protection, etc.

Those were positive steps which laid a solid juridical basis for cooperation. The Soviet Union carried them out in the firm belief that the development of Soviet-American relations on a mutually beneficial and equal basis serves the interests of not only our two countries but also those of all peoples. In its practical activities it strictly and faithfully observes its commitments.

But not everything depended on the Soviet Union. Many of the agreements concluded remained unfulfilled through the fault of the United States while the fulfillment of some of them was simply torpedoed.

The present Washington administration, being guided by a desire to secure unilateral advantages, openly proclaimed a course toward achieving military superiority, which directly contradicts the spirit and letter of the "Basic Principles of Relations Between the USSR and the USA". It was with this aim in view that the United States launched a feverish strategic nuclear arms race and took a decision on the manufacture of medium-range missiles and on deploying them in Western Europe, intends to step up the manufacture of neutron and other types of weapons for mass-annihilation of people and is unprecedently increasings its military budget.

Contrary to its commitment to do everything in its power "so that conflicts or situations will not arise which would serve to increase international tensions", the United States arbitrarily and illegally declared many regions of the world to be "spheres of its vital interest", sent there its naval and airforce armadas, is enlarging old military bases and establishing new ones in the Persian Gulf and in the Middle East, in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, moves its troops to these regions, stages provocative military exercises near the shores of other countries, tries to use a number of Third World countries as bridgeheads for imperialist aggression and thus increases international tension.

And how did the American authorities approach the fulfillment of other major treaties and agreements? To put it straight, rather irresponsibly, as unreliable partners. The 1972 agreement on trade between the USSR and the USA and the SALT II treaty have not been yet ratified. Commonly known are the discriminatory measures introduced by the American authorities with regard to trade with the Soviet Union and in the sphere of air and sea communication. Under their pressure, scientific-technical and cultural ties are being curtailed, and contacts and ties between the two countries limited along all lines.

Thus it is not a matter of some single violation of this or other treaty or agreement by the United States but of its failure to honour its international commitments in general, its lack of respect for its own word. Such a light, if not to say disrespectful, attitude on the part of the Washington authorities to international treaties does no credit to them. Like a boomerang, such a policy causes damage first of all to the United States.

CONTACT RESTRICTION CONTINUES; VISAS DENIED

LD112335 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 11 Feb, TASS--In violation of the Helsinki agreement the U.S. administration is continuing steps directed at a further restriction of contacts with the Soviet Union, including along the lines of trade unions. It has been learnd that the U.S. State Department has denied entry visas to members of the Soviet delegation of the central committee of the trade union of education, higher school and research workers, which was invited by the U.S. National Education Association.

In the course of many years these trade unions have maintained close mutually beneficial contacts and exchanged delegations. In 1979 a delegation of the National Education Association of the United States, which has a membership of nearly two million, visited the Soviet Union with its present president, John Rior, at its head. The Soviet delegation was to go on a return visit, but the U.S. administration has decided to frustrate it.

It is not for the first time that the U.S. authorities employ such crude provocative actions towards Soviet trade unions and workers' delegations. Suffice it to recall that in 1977 entry visas were denied to a delegation of the trade union of workers of the sea and inland waterway fleet of the USSR, which was invited by the International Long-shoremen's and Warehousemen's Union of the Western Coast in Seattle. That action roused indignation among the delegates to the congress, who adopted a special resolution condemning the administrations actions.

In February last year a delegation of workers of Moscow's Likhachev motorworks, which was invited by a branch of the United Autoworkers Union of the General Motors Company, could not visit the USA. In June 1980 a delegation of Soviet workers could not attend through the fault of the official authorities a national conference on rank and file members of American trade unions, which was held in the city of Chicago.

Moreover, discriminatory steps have been repeatedly taken against Soviet delegations, even when they requested visas in order to attend international forums, which were held in that country. Thus, in October last year Soviet representatives were prevented from attending a world conference of general practitioners. In February of the same year entry visas were denied to Soviet specialists, who were to attend an international conference on computer engineering and laser-optical equipment.

SOVIET ACADEMIC DELEGATION VISITS AMERICA

LD120214 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] A Soviet delegation recently spent nearly 3 weeks in the United States as guests of the American Friends Service Committee. (Zoya Maltova), a corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, gives recollections of the trip.

At the Washington Center for Defense Information they were shown a film "A War Without Winners." It was produced by individuals worried about the arms race and depicted the effects of nuclear war. Americans the Soviet delegates spoke to in various cities wanted peace and realized the need for the Soviet and American peoples to have objective information about each other. Much depends in particular on the way young children are informed about other nations. Many American textbooks give very limited information about Russia, and this information contains many distortions. Wherever the Soviet delegation went in the United States it was given a warm welcome, and everyone spoke in favor of peace and friendly relations with the USSR.

KORNILOV SCORES LINKAGE OF POLISH CREDITS, REFORMS

LD111356 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The attempts to impose economic pressure on sovereign states in order to achieve selfish political aims is a method which has since long been used by imperialist circles. Another confirmation of this is a statement by the spokesman for the U.S. State Department, William Dyess. Speaking at a press conference in Washington he said that the United States will suspend credits to Poland until that country carries out appropriate reforms.

The statement is frank enough. The State Department spokesman, as we see, directly links relations between the two states--the United States and Poland--in the trade and economic sphere with the processes occurring in Poland, which are, as it is perfectly clear, purely an internal matter of the Polish People's Republic.

Moreover, the statement by the State Department spokesman actually advances a kind of ultimatum, unequivocally making it clear that unless the Polish Government carries out "reforms" it can hardly count on American credits. What "reforms" are meant?

The answer to this question can be drawn, for instance, from the materials of the colloquium on problems of developments in Eastern Europe, recently held in Washington. It was stated during the colloquium (among whose participants were prominent businessmen, such as president of the "Occidental International Corporation" McSweeney, and two former advisers of the U.S. State Department Helmut Sonnenfeldt and Marshall Shulman) that socialism is an unnatural and alien system for East European states. Calls were made to put an end to such an "abnormal situation".

That is where the shoe pinches! The revival of the capitalist orders, rejected by the Polish people once and for all--is the direction in which circles in the United States, and not only in the United States, which are trying to use the aggravation of the situation in Poland for encouraging and instigating anti-socialist elements in that country, would like to channel the developments. It is not difficult to imagine in this connection what kind of "reforms", so to speak, the foes of socialism are ready to pay for by their credits. But these are futile attempts, gentlemen. The Polish people itself confirms again and again that its country has been, is and will be socialist. And it does not need advice from over the ocean.

Further Details

LD111612 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1455 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 11 Feb (TASS)--The aspiration of certain U.S. circles to exert a direct influence on the progress of events in Poland, to achieve their development in a direction advantageous to the Washington strategists is becoming increasingly obvious. In this connection a commentator with the NBC radio and television company notes that, as an official State Department representative has stated, the United States will not grant credits to Poland for the purchase of foodstuffs, "until the implementation of the necessary reforms begins there," in other words until the measures on which the anitsocialist forces insist are implemented.

Such a position has caused no surprise among informed observers, who recall that the State Department has long been leading matters toward aggravation of the situation in Poland, particularly by coordinating its inflammatory actions with the reactionary leaders of the U.S. trade union association AFL-CIO.

The Atlanta CONSTITUTION reports that the organization Solidarity has received from the West no less than $265,000, including 165,000 from the AFL-CIO, which is known for its close links with the CIA. It is worth noting that these transactions were carried out illegally and their details were kept secret.

The newspaper reports a meeting between E. Muskie, then U.S. secretary of state, and L. Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, at which they discussed the question of supplying solidarity with a printing press for the distribution of anti-government leaflets and other materials. The Atlanta CONSTITUTION writes that the then head of the U.S. State Department asked Kirkland to keep the AFL-CIO dealings with Solidarity completely secret. At that meeting, the newspaper goes on, E. Muskie familiarized Kirkland with a secret telegram from W. Schaufele, who was then the U.S. ambassador in Warsaw. The ambassador recommended that AFL-CIO should not advertize its contacts with solidarity. "At that difficult time I recommended," Schaufele recalls in the interview, "that the AFL-CIO aid should not be publicized. Fortunately everything turned out all right." Noting the atmosphere of secrecy surrounding the deal, the newspaper draws attention to the fact that at the same meeting "Kirkland reminded Muskie how in 1967 the AFL-CIO found itself in an awkward position when its links with the CIA were revealed."

According to information in the Atlanta CONSTITUTION, the Americans also dispatched to Poland for Solidarity six printing presses which were smaller dimensions than that given to Solidarity by Kirkland. All these presses were delivered to Gdansk in parts and some of them are now acting as a reserve, so that Solidarity, as the newspaper points out, can publish an underground newspaper should "extraordinary circumstances" arise.

But the Americans, writes Atlanta CONSTITUTION, were not the only ones who helped Solidarity. At the height of the strikes last summer, several Austrian trade unionists got into their Mercedes in Vienna and set off for Gdansk, carrying $12,000 in cash, which was set aside for the Solidarity leaders themselves. Apart from this, some money was sent to Poland for Solidarity leaders via the so-called International Federation of Free Trade Unions.

Statements made by H. Sonnenfeldt, former advisor in the U.S. State Department, bear witness to the purposes behind the offer of all this assistance. At a "Colloquim on Problems of Events in East Europe" held at J. Hopkins University, he declared that it is essential to use every means to facilitate putting an end to socialism in the countries of East Europe, through the creation of conditions for the "gradual evolution" of those countries on the path to a "pluralist society" that is, through the restoration of capitalism there.

The speech made at the "colloquium" by Professor V. (Mastny) was in the same spirit. Dressed in the guise of a learned enemy of socialism and relaxation of tension, he in fact acknowledged that the West intends to try and aggravate the situation in Poland and hinder the process of the country's return to a normal labor rhythm. "The West, he said, is not interested in a normalization of the situation in that country...."

U.S. TO SUPPLY ARMS TO SOMALIA IN RETURN FOR BASES

LD111441 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Feb 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Dangerous Deal"]

[Text] Washington, 7 Feb--The U.S. administration has decided to start supplying arms to Somalia. It has been announced here that in the very near future the United States will supply that country's regime with 12 Vulcan anti-aircraft guns and 3 long-range air defense radar stations. The total cost of the deliveries will be $42 million.

The deal is being made in accordance with an agreement concluded between the United States and Somalia during Mohammed Siad Barre's visit to Washington last year and provides for the U.S. use of military bases on Somali territory in exchange for military and economic aid to Mogadishu.

'Expansionist Course'

LD112346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It has been announced in Washington that the United States will deliver in the near future 12 Vulcan-type antiaircraft installations and three long-range radar stations to Somalia. These deliveries are being carried out in accordance with the agreement which was concluded last year during the visit to Washington of Somali President Siad Barre.

The conclusion of this agreement, as is known, has caused a sharply negative reaction in the majority of African countries and neighboring states. And this is understandable: According to the agreement the U.S. Armed Forces are obtaining access to the naval base and airport of Berbera in the Gulf of Aden, to the port installations of Mogadishu, the air base in the north of Somalia at the very exit from the Red Sea.

The American press does not conceal that these bases, together with the bases in Oman, will be turned into strongpoints for the U.S. Navy located in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, and also for the distribution of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force, which Washington intends to use against regimes it finds inconvenient.

So the expansion of the American military presence on African soil is not bringing the peoples of the continent anything but the threat to their independence. Alarm also cannot but be caused by the circumstance that as payment for putting Somali territory at the disposal of the American military, the Mogadishu regime has demanded arms from the United States. Washington readily agreed to this, and, as we see, military deliveries to Somalia are already starting, although it is well known that the country is conducting an expansionist course in relation to its neighbors and is constantly resorting to aggressive actions in attempts to bring about its claims to wide territories in Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti.

There is no doubt that the deliveries of American arms are capable only of encouraging the Mogadishu regime to new military provocations against neighboring countries. The conclusion suggests itself that the United States is deliberately promoting the inflaming of hostility and internecine war between African countries. This is to their advantage, since in conditions of destabilization imperialist forces always find it easier to carry out the policy of diktat and enslavement towards developing countries.

IZVESTIYA ON U.S. PRESENCE IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD111245 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Svetozarov article: "Dangerous Presence"]

[Text] During the last days of January the leaders of Muslim states gathered in the city of At-Ta'if in Saudi Arabia for a routine meeting of the Islamic Conference Organization. To judge from foreign press articles, as well as statements by the meeting participants themselves, questions connected with the situation in the Persian Gulf region occupied not the last place on the long list of problems discussed there.

There is nothing surprising in this. Hardly anyone would be so bold as to dispute the fact that the Persian Gulf has become a dangerously explosive zone of conflict, exerting a very perceptible influence on the state of the international climate as a whole. An armada of American warships is massed in the Gulf's waters. On its northern shores the Iranian-Iraqi War, which is taking hundreds of lives and causing tremendous material damage to both countries, is into its fifth month. The legitimate concern of the majority of the Islamic countries' leaders over the present and future of this region was reflected in the declaration adopted at the conference, which came out against foreign interference and for peace and stability in the Persian Gulf.

The combat exercises of the U.S. 7th Marine Brigade--one of the strike formations of the Rapid Deployment Force--ended almost simultaneously with the conclusion of the Islamic Conference. The exercises, in which aircraft, tanks and artillery participated, were held in California's Mojave Desert under conditions as close as possible to those where it is planned to use (no longer for training purposes but for operational combat purposes) this hurriedly knocked together punitive corps of the Pentagon Brigade Commander General Glasgow smugly told correspondents that his subordinates know where their equipment is--in the Indian Ocean--and "all they need is the order to attack." It is also noteworthy that the maneuvers, according to the American newspaper the San Francisco CHRONICLE, took place in an atmosphere of war psychosis being fanned by the anti-Iranian hysteria which continues unabated in the United States.

Quite recently Washington accounted for its military presence in the Persian Gulf with reference to the capture of the American diplomats in Tehran. As is known, an agreement has been signed between the United States and Iran and the hostages have been returned, but the U.S. military presence in this part of the world remains. Moreover, they are finding "new" arguments to justify the militarist psychosis. Washington now refers to the need to intensify the struggle against "international terrorism." The meaning with which this term is invested is simple. It is a question of a struggle against national liberation movements, including, of course, those in the Persian Gulf zone. The U.S. intention to continue and to broaden its interference in this region is confirmed just by the single fact that, having massed a strong naval grouping there, the Pentagon is in no hurry to return all the ships to their former moorings. Moreover, the United States is seeking new bases and strongpoints in or near the Gulf to consolidate its military presence on a permanent basis.

To substantiate its dangerous actions, Washington goes as far as to draw absurd analogies, comparing the national liberation movement with "terrorism" and closing its eyes to the realities of the modern world. In its desire to punish those who refuse to obey the U.S. diktat, Washington maintains that there is no government in Iran. Such "trifles" as the really existing parliament and president elected by the Iranian people and the legitimate government headed by the prime minister are not taken into account. Washington does not like the Iranian Government. This is no pretext for interfering and restoring "order" and "legality" in the guise of the so-called struggle against "international terrorism"....

But, as formerly, the propaganda ballyhoo accompanying the buildup of U.S. military strength in the Persian Gulf region places chief emphasis on the hackneyed "Soviet threat" thesis, and the campaign of intimidation regarding "Moscow's intrigues" has clearly been gathering momentum in recent weeks. Referring to a secret Pentagon report, the Washington POST asserts that the Russians "can restrict the access of the United States and its allies to the oil" and corroborates this conclusion with farfetched references to the supposed fact that "the Kremlin is encircling the entire Persian Gulf oil region." Another American newspaper--the New York DAILY NEWS--also using the "Soviet threat" bugaboo, frankly expresses the hope that the hostages' release will untie Reagan's hands and enable him to get down to "strengthening U.S. defenses in the Persian Gulf," which, incidentally, is located thousands of kilometers from the U.S. state borders.

Reactionary regimes in the Gulf's littoral countries are also resorting to anti-Soviet forgeries. A plan to create a military-political bloc under American patronage has once again been dragged out into the light under the pretext of "collective defense" to rebuff the invented "Soviet danger." Particularly great vigor in knocking together a proimperialist bloc is being displayed by Oman which, according to foreign news agency reports, has come up with a plan to ensure the "military defense of the Strait of Hormuz." Egypt's AL-AKHBAR has pointed out with undisguised satisfaction that the proposal for a "security pact" is to be discussed at the conference of foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates. It is clear that the realization of such plans would facilitate the U.S. task of establishing military control over sources of raw materials--oil--and would in no way help to ease tension in the region.

As regards the Soviet Union's position, it was expounded clearly and distinctly in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's proposals during his visit to India. Let us recall them:

--Not to create foreign military bases in the Persian Gulf region and on adjacent islands; not to deploy there nuclear or any other weapons of mass destruction;

--Not to use or threaten to use force against the countries of the Persian Gulf region and not to interfere in their internal affairs;

--To respect the nonaligned status chosen by the states of the Persian Gulf region; not to draw them into military groupings to which nuclear powers belong;

--To respect the sovereign right of this region's states to their natural resources;

--Not to create any obstacles or threats to normal trading or to the use of maritime lines of communication linking the states of this region with other countries.

Unfortunately, even after the change of leadership at the White House people there are in no hurry to heed the voice of reason and take constructive steps in a reciprocal positive direction. Rather, the Republican administration's first statements and practical actions attest to the reverse.

The influential Tehran newspaper ETTELA'AT pointed out recently that the saber rattling in the Persian Gulf region has reached a point where there is no longer any need to seek official or unofficial reports of the American military presence. Emphasizing that "U.S. military preparations are accompanied by pressure and threats," ETTELA'AT points out that a dangerous, serious crisis has arisen in the Persian Gulf zone as a result of the aggressive policy of Washington and its allies.

It is impossible not to agree with this opinion.

SHISHLIN ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, LEADERSHIP

LD112026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] The new U.S. administration does not seem to be having a honeymoon after replacing the Carter administration in Washington. The statements made on the most varied themes both by the President and by Cabinet members are devoted to the most varied spheres, and maybe it is early to judge to what shores the new U.S. leaders would like to steer the U.S. ship of state. There is a common nature to the statements: for America--prosperity; for the world--peace; and for the peoples of the world--U.S. leadership. The very foreign policy of the United States, as expressed not so much in words as by deeds and actions, seems to understand the path to peace as the path by U.S. leadership.

How is this expressed? First of all in that the SALT II treaty is in the opinion of the new U.S. administration inadequate, and that it should be replaced by something better, although--and it is true, this is strange--it rejects what has been achieved in reality for something that is still extremely disputed. Further, Defense Secretary Weinberger makes statements to the effect that they should return to plans to produce and deploy neutron weapons in West Europe. This story is not new, and attempts to return to this problem once again are attempts to resolve the whole problem while nobody is looking [bez khozyayev].

Such a theme in U.S. foreign policy thinking as defense of human rights has already set our teeth on edge. It is now being replaced by a new theme, the theme of international terrorism. Well, the words put it well: There is hardly going to be a sober political figure who does not condemn international terrorism.

But it is something else which attracts attention. That is the United States is trying to lay charges of organizing international terrorism virtually against the Soviet Union, against the national liberation movement, virtually against forces of social progress as a whole. But it is known that the previous U.S. administration did not get too far by using the theme of human rights. The theme of international terrorism is, of course, a serious theme but certainly not as it is at present being handled by the White House.

I should like to draw attention to another element in the preliminary statements being made in Washington on foreign policy issues. This is the attempt to tie in together all and sundry in international affairs, the attempt to make the resolution of some or other international problems dependent on other international problems. This is as if an athlete, having tried to lift a heavy weight and failed to hold it, says that he can lift a bar with twice the weight.

Here we have to return to the theme of U.S. leadership. There is at the moment no vacancy in the world for the role of world leader. This vacancy just does not exist. There are more than 100 states in today's world, each of which has the right to determine independently its own fate, and to define its own view on the future of international relations. It seems to me that the logic of events itself will convince official Washington that there is simply no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence in today's world.

WEINBERGER ACTS WITH 'WHITE HOUSE' KNOWLEDGE

LD112302 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 11 Feb, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has again declared for producing and deploying the neutron weapon, one of the most inhuman types of weapons, in Western Europe. Speaking in an interview with the newspaper Washington POST, he claimed that this mass annihilation weapon, will be an indispensible and useful addition to the nuclear arsenals, which the USA and its West European NATO partners already have. In so doing, the Pentagon chief criticised the preceding U.S. administration, which, in his words, made a mistake by failing to start the production and deployment of the neutron weapon.

At the same time Weinberger admitted that the European allies of the USA reluctantly react in some cases to Washington's impudent attempts to force on them the new death-carrying weapons. As is known, the preceding statements by the U.S. secretary of defense on this issue touched off a wave of protests in West European countries, where the plans of the White House were evaluated as a most serious threat to the cause of peace and international security.

The U.S. State Department was forced to address reassuring messages to the capitals of the NATO member countries to persuade the allies that Weinberger's remarks do not mean a change in the U.S. stand on the question of the neutron weapon. Observers point out that in spite of the reassuring messages of the State Department, Weinberger is acting not without the knowledge of the White House. The Washington POST also notes that by his latest statement the Pentagon chief underscored his personal commitment as regards the production and deployment of the neutron weapon.

It is also noteworthy that trying to impose the neutron weapons on Western Europe, Weinberger has again had recourse to inventions about a "Soviet menace." He also said that he would recommend an increase in the military budget of the USA in the 1982 fiscal year to reach 221.4 billion dollars.

Further Details

LD112139 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, Feb 11, TASS--TASS political observer Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger in an interview to the Washington POST today declared again from deploying U.S. neutron weapons in Western Europe. The Pentagon's chief set out this stand for the second time within the past few days, rejecting the reassuring pronouncements of the U.S. Department of State. According to the press, the U.S. Department of State tried to lessen the effect of the previous statements of Caspar Weinberger that caused concern of the public and governments of Western Europe. The State Department asserted that no final decisions on the questions of neturon weapons have yet been made.

Meanwhile, certain mass media in the United States and in a number of other Western countries already started a propaganda campaign in favour of neutron weapons, trying to convince their readers that the arming with the "clean" bomb that is destroying humans, while their property remains intact, will strengthen the West and weaken the Soviet Union.

Yet, it must be absolutely clear to all that nothing of the sort will happen. When the atomic bomb was invented in the United States, the Soviet Union had to create such weapons in turn. When the hydrogen bomb was invented in the United States, the Soviet Union had again to answer this with the creation of similar weapons of its own. No matter what new means of annihilation might be invented by the supporters of the arms race in the West, the Soviet Union will be answering their attempts to get military supremacy over the USSR by appropriate measures to nehance its own defence potential.

The Soviet Union declared and declares that there are no such types of armaments that it would not be prepared to scale down or destroy, naturally, on the reciprocal basis and with observing the principle of equal security of sides. The Soviet people know well that mass destruction weapons of various types that have already been stockpiled in the world are enough to destroy life on earth not once, but 15 times over. This is precisely why they suggest that the arms race should be replaced by limitation and then by scaling down of the arsenals of weapons that have been stockpiled, until they are liquidated completely.

Certain circles in the West regard these Soviet proposals as a sign that the Soviet Union has a special interest in disarmament. Indeed, the Soviet Union is vitally interested in solving this question since, first, it does not wish civilization to perish, second, the arms race causes only damage to it and, third, unlike the United States and other Western countries, the Soviet Union has no military-industrial complex--the forces that profit from arms manufacture.

But it must be perfectly clear that the Soviet Union will never start disarming itself unilaterally. While not striving for military superiority over the West, it will not allow the opposite--the military superiority of those who have not yet overcome a bad habit of speaking with other countries from the positions of strength.

And if Mr Weinberger wishes to lower the threshold of nuclear-missile war and, taking one of the pretexts, of which, regrettably, there is no shortage, opens the way to neutron death, let nobody say tomorrow: "I did not realize that this undertaking was so dangerous."

USSR-JAPAN TRADE PROBLEMS THREATEN PIPELINE DEAL

OW120325 Tokyo KYODO in English 0305 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb (KYODO)--A ranking Foreign Trade Ministry official of the Soviet Union Wednesday warned Japan against delay in conclusion of negotiations on Japan's possible extension of government credit to help finance the Soviets' $10 billion West Siberia-Europe natural gas pipeline project.

In an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE, Mikhail Kiselev, director general of the ministry's Asian trade bureau, said that Japan might fail to win a 3 billion dollar Soviet order if the two countries cannot reach an early conclusion of the conditions for Japanese extension of credit. Kiselev indicated a possible switch to European contractors for the project in the case that Japan fails to sign an early conclusion.

The Soviets placed with Japan late last summer an inquiry for about 3 billion dollars in equipment and materials for use in the 4,000-kilometer pipeline construction. The Soviets asked Japan to extend low-interest credit through Japan's export-import bank for the purchase but the Japanese Government hesitated to conclude the negotiations as part of its economic sanctions against the Soviet Union for its intervention in Afghanistan.

Kiselev also expressed his concern over the delay of progress in other big projects being conducted with Japanese help. He said bilateral trade between the two countries almost doubled in the past five years but noted it would have shown a greater increase without "deliberate obstruction," showing a criticism of Japan's economic sanctions.

His remarks were taken to indicate the Soviet Union's intention to seek improvement in its relations with Japan at a time when Japan's economic relations with China have bogged down in the wake of China's arbitrary cancellation of plant construction contracts with Japanese businesses.

MPR'S MAYDAR MEETS WITH NOVIKOV, ENDS VISIT

Talks Held

LD101605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] A talk took place 3 February between I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and D. Maydar, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers. Questions of Soviet-Mongolian economic cooperation were discussed.

Visit Ends

LD101635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, has left Moscow for home. At the airfield he was seen off by I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREET BURMA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

Brezhnev Greeting

LD111133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has send U Ne Win, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, a telegram in which, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet people and from himself he conveyed to the president, the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma's State Council and the friendly Burmese people hearty congratulations and good wishes on the country's national holiday, the 33d anniversary of independence.

With sincere sympathy, the telegram says, Soviet people have been following the Burmese people's efforts to consolidate national independence and safeguard their motherland's security and ensure its progressive development.

In his telegram of reply Burma's president expressed gratitude to L.I. Brezhnev, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet people for the congratulations and good wishes on behalf of the State Council, the people of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and from himself and, for his part, conveyed best wishes to L.I. Brezhnev and wishes for further progress and prosperity to the Soviet Union's people.

The telegrams express the hope that the traditionally friendly relations which have emerged between the Soviet Union and Burma will continue to strengthen in the interests of both countries' peoples and for the good for peace in Asia and throughout the world.

Tikhonov Greeting

LD111131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent U. Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, a telegram in which he conveyed sincere congratulations and wishes for happiness and prosperity to the prime minister, government and friendly people of Burma in connection with the national holiday--the 33d anniversary of the country's independence.

In his telegram of reply Burma's prime minister expressed profound gratitude for the congratulatory message and conveyed best wishes to N.A. Tikhonov and wishes for the Soviet Union's further progress and prosperity.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS LAOS TO EXCHANGE EXPERIENCE

LD101437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP), a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by I.I. Ivanov, secretary of the Saratovskiy CPSU Obkom, which went out for an exchange of experience of party leadership of planning organs, was in the Lao People's Democratic Republic from 27 January through 4 February.

During their stay in Laos the delegation was received by Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo, and Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee.

IENG SARY, SON SANN STILL PRC 'HENCHMEN'

LD111455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 81 p 5

[D. Kosyrev article under the rubric "Behind the Scenes": "Beijing Henchmen's New Apparel"]

[Text] Ieng Sary has changed his clothes. According to a report in the Hong Kong magazine FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW the ex-butcher of the Kampuchean people has replaced his Chinese-cut semimilitary tunic with a red-gold national shirt. With his new apparel Ieng Sary is trying to show that the Pol Pot supporters have allegedly finished with their Maoist past and are reborn as "Kampuchean nationalists." At the same time another boss of Kampuchean reaction is changing his clothes--Son Sann, former Cambodian prime minister. His armed detachments are based in Thailand not far from the Pol Pot camps. According to AFP "he has apparently agreed to become head of the Pol Pot regime." Thailand's Bangkok POST newspaper, the agency reports, has even put forward a rumor that the Pol Pot leaders--Khieu Samphan, Ieng Sary, Pol Pot--"are to retire." But it is hard to believe that they will really "withdraw from affairs"--Ieng Sary has not changed his clothes for nothing.

It is not difficult to see who is behind the "personnel reshuffles" in the topmost clique of the anti-Kampuchean subversive groupings: They are quite openly taking place on instructions from Beijing. China, as London's THE TIMES reports, recently began to supply ammunition and weapons to Son Sann's camp, while he himself went to Beijing twice last year. It was apparently after this that Son Sann began to be regarded as the most suitable candidate (instead of the Pol Pot butchers) for the post of Kampuchean emigre leader who would even be recognized in the West. In particular, he was discussed during the recent visit to Thailand by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council. But efforts to unite several ringleaders of the pro-Chinese Kampuchean reaction are only part of Beijing's maneuvers in the region. Beijing also wants to bind in the same harness as the alliance of Pol Pot supporters and Son Sann others of its henchmen operating in Southeast Asia. This refers to gangs which undergo training in the Chinese province of Yunnan, which borders on Laos, and are then sent into Laos. Thus according to reports in the aforementioned Hong Kong magazine 5,000 saboteurs have recently been sent into Laos from Yunnan. The subversive groupings in Laos have now begun to receive help from the south too--from the Pol Pot supporters. The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW reports on a meeting of ringleaders of Lao antigovernment groupings with Pol Pot supporters held late last year "where the borders of Laos, Kampuchea and Thailand meet," at which (with China's approval) agreement was reached on joint armed actions and deliveries of weapons and food to gangs in southern Laos via Pol Pot camps. Moreover, the magazine mentions that the meeting participants spoke of installing agents in the southern SRV too.

All this activity of Beijing's is being launched simultaneously with the appearance in certain Southeast Asian newspapers of commentaries on the "apparent ending of Beijing's support for pro-Chinese subversive groupings in countries in the region." Such speculations are not backed up by facts, unless you count the fact that certain radio stations belonging to these groupings, located in Yunnan, have stopped broadcasting. But at the same time Beijing is continuing to fill the weapons dumps of the Pol Pot supporters and Son Sann (even heavy arms sent from Beijing recently appeared in their possession!). Here, for the first time, the arming of pro-Beijing gangs is meeting with either indifference or outright approval from certain officials in Southeast Asian countries. But many people there believe that the arming of detachments of Chinese henchmen and Beijing's coordination of their actions threaten the tranquillity of countries in the region. For instance, one might agree with Ghazali bin Shafie, Malaysian minister of home affairs, who fears, according to the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, that weapons sent by Beijing to Pol Pot and Son Sann may begin falling into the hands of antigovernment groupings in Thailand and Malaysia which are also supported by Beijing.

Beijing has not renounced its designs of taking Southeast Asia in hand. As the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA notes, on maps published in China in 1979 the countries of Indochina, Thailand, Malaysia and Burma are still marked as forming part of the PRC. In Maoist tunics or colored shirts, by themselves or in alliance with "democratic" reactionaries, Ieng Sary and such henchmen of Beijing in Southeast Asia remain what they are: an instrument of Chinese expansion in the region, an instrument of subversions and blackmail.

FURTHER ON EIGHTH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Kania Address

LD112152 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1510 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Feb (TASS)--The PZPR Central Committee is meeting for the third time after the end of the dramatic social conflicts which took place in July and August last year, said S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, making final remarks at the Eight PZPR Central Committee Plenum. The decisions of the Sixth and Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenums, S. Kania noted, have played an important role in the mobilization of the party and all patriotic forces of the people toward strengthening this process.

We all perceived with satisfaction the progress in stabilizing the situation in December last year following the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum, S. Kania said further. In January this process, which is so necessary, was stopped. It is difficult to imagine that in Poland, which has the most difficult economic position among all the socialist countries, tension has arisen and strikes aimed at reducing worktime are being used. We evaluate positively the agreement signed between the trade unions and the government on this issue, but we consider that it is not the workers' interests that lie at the bottom of the actions of the leading sections of Solidarity, which are creating tension against this background.

The strikes during the past few weeks, S. Kania remarked, are practically--without exception--of a political nature. Means are sometimes employed to interupt the work of communications and of transportation which are of considerable signficance in ensuring the normal life of the country and its defense capability. Force is applied in efforts to renounce the use of legal means with regard to persons who do not disguise their actions aimed at overthrowing the socialist order. Dozens of printed items which have made their appearance are aimed against our major gains--socialism, our international alliances, the traditions of the party. These items call for incitement and anarchy. In the moulding of the political features of the Solidarity movement, various experienced persons who joined Solidarity are of importance--persons interested in anarchy, counterrevolution and the liquidation of socialism.

Neither is there any shortage of those--and we know this well--S. Kania continued, who are interested in bloody reprisals against the supporters of socialism. This is the truth confirmed by numerous examples. Subversive imperialist centers provide the support [tyl] for them. Various initiatives are born among those persons aimed at splitting off agricultural autonomy [samoupravleniye] which is being revived with the support of the PZPR and the United Peasant Party [ZDL]. The opponents of socialism, which have penetrated Solidarity comprise but a small part of the trade union, however they play upon the emotions and try to make use of the present mood to bring the workers to their side. Ever more frequently the slogans of Solidarity mean in practice the imposition of obedience and subordination.

All this has led to Poland becoming a weakened link in the socialist community, S. Kania continued. Our position is the subject of well grounded concern by our friends from the socialist countries. Together we create guarantees of security based on the cohesion and strength of the whole community. We have to believe in the maturity of the Polish working class. Counterrevolution shall not pass in Poland. We have paid too great a price for social liberation, which thanks to our party has been made into a single whole together with national liberation. There rests on Polish soil the remains of more than 600,000 Soviet soldiers who, liberating our country, also created the conditions for revolutionary transformations. Nobody is going to nullify this. There is no such force.

Before us, S. Kania continued, we have a historic task--the creation of guarantees for preserving the existence of the Polish nation. Our aspiration to continue the course of socialist renewal, to develop democracy in the party and state, and consistently to continue the line of reforms in the economy, social life, self-government and cadres policy is unbreakable. However we intend also to continue the line of consistent defense of the basic principles of socialism, the line of struggling against actions which disrupt public and state order.

Pointing out that the workers are the leading, foremost force of the Polish people, that in their hands is the major part of national wealth, S. Kania called on them to create a great obstacle in the path of anarchy and to restore a clear rhythm in labor and management.

We are obliged, S. Kania stressed to establish order in the country, to put an end to conflicts and tension, to restore authority to state authorities and to convince the working people of the need to halt the strikes which are arising because of private interests aimed against the interests of all the people.

Our key task, S. Kania continued, is to restore the people's trust in the party and the state authorities so that they can rule the country.

The party must muster all its strength and might in order to counter the enemies of socialism and create order in social and economic life. Attempts to weaken party discipline and turn our organizations into helpless discussion clubs must be opposed.

In the situation that has come about there is no room for ambiguous and passive attitudes. The time has come in the party for bold and decisive people. We are all responsible for development of the situation in the country.

An important event is approaching in the life of the whole communist movement--an event of extreme importance for all progressive forces and for the development of all mankind, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee continued. This event is the 26th CPSU Congress. The fraternal Soviet party and all the Soviet people are preparing for this event in an atmosphere of creative and intense labor, while discussing ways of perfecting various spheres of social, political and economic life.

It is in the decisions and decrees of the party congress that Soviet communists and the Soviet people always see their strength. They link their future to these decisions. Feelings go out to this congress, too, from countries which are building a socialist society. Our party and our people have particular reason to draw conclusions from the results of the congress of Soviet communists, our neighbors, allies and brothers.

At this difficult time for us we are receiving substantial help from our friends, the greatest being from the Soviet Union.

Speaking at the plenum, K. Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, noted that a considerable number of the Solidarity leaders were taking action aimed at maintaining tension, seeing in it a means of putting permanent pressure on the state authorities. Many cells of that trade union association are waging brazen antiparty propaganda and mounting attacks on figures in the PZPR and allied parties, Sejm deputies and the supreme legislative body, and representatives of local authorities. Action calculated to intimidate party members, chiefs of enterprises and the state apparatus is becoming more widespread.

We have sufficient will and opportunities, K. Barcikowski stressed, to find the correct solution to our internal questions and to ensure that the process of reform in Poland is of a socialist nature. At the same time we state that any action by forces hostile to socialism calculated to undermine the ties between Poland and her allies--the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community--is aimed against the basic interests of the people. All conscientious political forces must therefore wage an unremitting struggle against the enemies of socialist Poland.

The decision adopted by the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum notes that in Poland a difficult and tense social and political situation remains and the escalation of tension is continuing.

Expressing agreement with the assessment of the situation in the country today and the activity of the PZPR which is contained in the Politburo report, the Central Committee stresses that getting the country out of the crisis is conditional upon the strengthening of the socialist state and the raising of social discipline. Attempts to break law and order and action aimed against state bodies and institutions must be resolutely opposed.

The Central Committee expresses concern over the fact that the action being taken in many smaller organizations in the Solidarity trade union is by the opponents of socialism. This is shown by the publications of politically hostile content, the irresponsible and blatantly antisocialist speeches by certain Solidarity leaders, action disturbing the peace and public order, and frequently groundless attacks on the ruling cadres.

The PZPR Central Committee, expressing its resolve to implement the political line that has been adopted, appeals to all members of the PZPR and the fraternal political parties, members of trade unions, youth leagues and public organizations, working people who are nonparty members, and all people who, guided by a sense of civic duty, wish to work for the good of the homeland, to unite their efforts to ensure order and the normal functioning of the national economy.

Proposal, Appointment

LD111617 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 February, TASS--The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, Stanislaw Kania, speaking at the session of the Polish Sejm, which opened here today, proposed on behalf of the committee for cooperation of the deputies' clubs of the Polish United Workers Party, the United Peasants Party and the Democratic Party to elect the member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee, General of the Army Wojciech Jauzelski chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland. At the same time he remains minister of national defence of Poland.

The Sejm has endorsed the appointment of Wojciech Jaruzelski as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

RFE LAUNCHES 'PSYCHOLOGICAL' WAR AGAINST POLAND

LD111033 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 4 Feb 81 p 3

[TASS correspondent report: "Radio Saboteurs' 'Activity'"]

[Text] Bonn, 2 Feb--Ideological subversion, sabotage, provocation--that is the essence of the unbridled slander campaign that many Western mass news meida are today waging against socialist Poland. All kinds of rumors that die without surviving a single day but are immediately replaced by new fabrications, threats, warnings and appeals are beamed to Poland in an unending stream from the Bavarian capital of Munich, where American government-controlled radio stations are based.

The subversive American radio stations Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe (RL and RFE) broadcast night and day in 21 languages of the European socialist countries' peoples.

Last year their budget amounted to $93.6 million and this year it has been increased by another $20 million. Powerful new RL and RFE transmitters focusing on the East are being constructed at an intensive pace, and not just on the FRG's territory, but in Portugal, Egypt and Israel as well.

A subdivision of RFE calling itself "Wolna Europa" has become especially active lately. The title, and the names of the renegades and traitors at the microphone are the only Polish things about this institution, which is now broadcasting malicious and provocative programs against Poland for 19 hours a day.

"Wolna Europa" sharply stepped up its acts of ideological subversion last summer. In the fall the radio saboteurs' tactics changed and they began to issue direct instructions and in practice to guide antisocialist elements in the Solidarity organization. In recent weeks the fiercest representatives of "creeping counterrevolution," for whom Solidarity and the process of the renewal of socioeconomic life in Poland are merely the lever for subversive activity against socialism, have been widely involved in "Wolna Europa's" programs.

"There is no doubt whatever that for a long time now RL and RFE have been engaging in ideological subversion against the East European countries. While their methods have now become more sophisticated, it still remains an incontrovertible fact that both stations are a political ahd historical anachronism. The principle of their propaganda has remained unchanged: painting everything black and white. Light just here (the West), darkness there (the Eastern countries)."

Those words, which sound supremely topical today, are taken from the expose "Radio Free Europe Is a Child of the Cold War" published a few years ago in Bonn by Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] Budestag Deputy K.-H. Hansen and his parliamentary faction colleagues. The document demonstrated RFE's insidious methods of indoctrinating listeners in the socialist countries. "If, for instance, the joint construction of a tractor plant by the CSSR and Poland is mentioned, RFE claims in its Polish-language programs that the cooperation will benefit Czechoslovakia alone and asserts in its Czech and Slovak programs that it is only the Poles who will gain," the document said.

"RFE's activity," the SPD deputy wrote, "is always aimed at causing disturbances and tension in the socialist countries, bringing about conflicts between various strata of the population and pitting them against the party, and arousing hostile feeling among the citizens of one socialist country against the citizens of another. The main method is anti-Soviet propaganda and the provoking of anti-Soviet feeling in the other socialist countries. The main aim of this all-out global war is to try and weaken the Soviet Union."

The facts show that the unbridled psychological radio war against Poland is being directed and coordinated from a single center in Washington. As the annual report of the board for international broadcasting, a government organ, points out, since the beginning of events in Poland it has been directly controlling the scripts of Polish-language programs and liaising closely with the U.S. State Department over this question.

The significance Washington attaches to the slanderous activity of RFE-RL, which are brazenly interfering in sovereign Poland's internal affairs, is also shown by the constant growh to appropriations for the radio saboteurs' needs. According to the board for international broadcasting, the operational budgets of RFE-RL have almost trebeled in the last 10 years.

POLISH ARMY PAPER CITED ON TROOPS, POLITICAL WORK

LD111521 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Feb 81 p 3

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Round the Pages of the Fraternal Armies' Press": "ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, Central Organ of the Polish National Defense Ministry"]

[Text] Soldiers' Meetings Days

"Soldiers' meetings days" are held regularly in Polish People's Army units and garrisons. On these days representatives of the Ministry of National Defense, military district staffs and the command meet with the personnel and activists of the subunit party and youth organizations, with employees and members of their families.

In their speeches, the newspaper reports, the servicemen voice support for the decisions of the Sixth and Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenums and describe their service life.

A representative of the air force command met with the personnel of one of the air force units of the Pomeranian Military District. There was a discussion of the country's topical economic and social problems. In the airmen's speeches, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI notes, you could feel a profound awareness of the fact that service under the present complex conditons requires more than ever a very high degree of discipline and loyalty to socialism.

The Tank Troops of a military unit stationed in Gubin noted the great significance of the decisions of the Sixth and Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenums for stabilizing political life in the country. However, the article says, this process is complicated by the vigorous activity of antisocialist forces which are pursuing goals hostile to the system existing in Poland and seeking to maintain and intensify the tension in the country.

On the Standard of Political Work

Recent PZPR documents and materials note that under the present sociopolitical conditions it is essential to considerably galvanize party organizations' work. The new conditions, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes, require a new approach toward ideological education work. In this connection special significance attaches to the standard of political work.

What is it that determines the standard of party political work? the newspaper asks. The main thing is consistent and purposeful influence on man with a view to shaping the qualities essential for service in the armed forces. It is essential to assess in a principled manner a man and his merits and shortcomings, to find reasons for his failures and to reward him for successes in service.

The ability to correctly elaborate incentives prompting servicemen to display activeness in combat and political training is important. It is also necessary to attentively study moods in the collective, skillfully influence them and direct them toward attaining the set goals, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses.

Attention Toward the Younger Generation

In an article entitled "Beginning Immediately" Maj (A. Frishkevich) examines several questions of work with new recruits.

Experience shows that members of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth comprise approximately one-third of draftees. The young men drafted into the Polish People's Army are joining the army from different social groups. Many of them, the author of the article stresses, have taken part in the events of the past few months, although they do not understand everything in these events.

Practice has proved that the youth organizations exert a great influence on the process of the young servicemen's socialist education and the fulfillment of combat training tasks. Hence the conclusion is drawn that a Union of Socialist Polish Youth organization should be created in every military collective.

Much depends on how all commanders and particularly the commanders of sections [otdeleniya] organize their work with new recruits. The educator's personal example has great educational significance. That is why it is important that the young soldier's immediate commander should have excellent ratings in training and be an activist in the Union of Socialist Polish Youth.

In conclusion the article stresses that the arrival of the new recruits lends new impetus to the activity of the units' youth aktiv. This primarily means heightened attention toward young servicemen in political educational and mass cultural measures.

FRENCH ENVOY WELCOMES CULTURAL ACCORD WITH USSR

LD101123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Ties Are Strengthening"]

[Text] The talks with our Soviet colleagues were interesting and fruitful and the protocol we signed in another step in the further development of Franco-Soviet cultural ties, J.B. Raimond, director general of a French Foreign Ministry department, told a TASS correspondent. He headed the French delegation at the 13th session the permanent Soviet-French joint Commission for Cultural Ties held in Moscow.

The program of cooperation in the educational, cultural and scientific sphere for the next 2 years set out in the document is sure to make a useful contribution to strengthening bilateral relations between our countries as a whole, the visitor stressed.

FRENCH, UK PRESS CITED ON GISCARD-SCHMIDT MEETING

LD111251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 81 p 5

[TASS reports: "On the Results of the Paris Meeting: Interview With the FRG Chancellor"]

[Text] Paris, 7 Feb--FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt gave an interview for French television after the completion of talks with French President V. Giscard d'Estaing.

Asking whether the harsher tone of the U.S. President's statements mark the end of detente, the FRG head of government said: "We are part of the same alliance as the United States and we are an integral part of the West and the Atlantic alliance. This is true both regarding the FRG and France. But we are Europeans and we have specific interests, which we will defend both within our alliance and within the framework of world politics."

The FRG chancellor stressed the need to maintain dialogue between West and East. "We base our efforts on the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, which we signed together with the Soviet Union," he said.

Commenting on the results of the Franco-West German talks, the Paris newspaper LE MATIN writes today: "Europe will be a loyal U.S. ally, but the times of unconditional subjection have gone forever, that is the meaning of the message addressed to Reagan in the joint statement by Schmidt and Giscard d'Estaing." LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, in its turn, notes that the two countries' leaders advocate "equilibrium in conditions of security," which excludes both weakness and military superiority. This, the newspaper stresses, runs counter to the theory preached by the new American administration, which seeks U.S. military superiority.

L'HUMANITE's foreign policy observer, touching on the thesis of "equilibrium in conditions of security" enshrined in the joint statement, writes: "But who is violating this equilibrium? Surely it is the Bonn government, or more specifically its chief, who was one of the initiators of NATO's adoption of the decision on deploying new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe? It is indisputable that it is not the socialist states, but the Atlantic alliance countries which are, with no acceptable justification, renewing the arms race and thereby undermining the equilibrium without which no security can be ensured."

London, 7 Feb--THE TIMES notes that President V. Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor H. Schmidt "closed ranks in the face of the two dangers which, in their opinion, face Western Europe: President Reagan's America and Prime Minister Thatcher's Britain."

"The danger from America, these leaders believe," the newspaper writes, "is that Reagan's hard line could deprive Europe of an independent voice in relations with the Soviet Union." Those countries' differences with Britain lie above all in the implacable position adopted by the Tory Cabinet on such important questions of the functioning of the Common Market as agriculture and fisheries policy and budget problems.

SAKHAROV COMMENTS ON PARIS SUMMIT, STANCE ON U.S.

DW111400 Moscow in German to Germany 1742 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Valentin Sakharov commentary: "The Paris Summit and Its Declaration of Intent"]

[Text] At the end of the 37th French-West German summit a joint declaration of intent by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing was published last Friday. The Paris summit took place at a time when the new U.S. President took office in Washington. The president of the French Republic and the FRG chancellor also met after U.S. President Ronald Reagan and leading secretaries of his government expounded the basic concepts of U.S. foreign policy.

As is known, the U.S. President, his secretary of state and his secretary of defense made it quite clear several days ago that the efforts for detente, arms limitation and arms reductions will no longer be the centerpiece of U.S. foreign policy. They will be replaced with unrestrained stepped-up armament both in the United States and within NATO, in particular in the nuclear field, with the declared objective of gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union. It also is quite clear that Washington intends to include the NATO states in America's global strategy. Bonn and Paris have every reason, therefore, to define their own political goals.

What was the reaction at the French-West German meeting in Paris to the U.S. foreign policy objectives? It is true, Federal Chancellor Schmidt, commenting on and interpreting repeatedly the Paris summit and the joint declaration of intent, said that the Federal Republic and France as well as the European NATO countries had specific interests which they would defend vis-a-vis the United States within NATO and in the scope of world politics. But the federal chancellor said nothing about the nature of these specific interests and how he thinks the Federal Republic's specific interests can be defended.

It is correct that there are objective conflicting interests in the relationship between the United States and the Federal Republic, because the Federal Republic just cannot be indifferent to the fact that Washington asks them to continue to step up armament as well as to the fact that efforts for arms limitation, arms reductions and detente in Europe are stalled. Important economic and political reasons continue for trade and the further development of economic relations of the Federal Republic with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. But in commenting on the Paris summit Chancellor Schmidt failed to take a clear position on all this.

Considering the facts and problems mentioned and regarding the joint declaration on the Paris summit as the guideline of Bonn's policy, the following strikes us above all: Bonn has again confirmed its loyalty to NATO and its determination to continue its rearmament efforts resulting from the FRG's NATO membership. This proves clearly that Bonn is prepared to continue to sail in the wake of the United States' policy within NATO as well as America's global strategy. This also explains why Helmut Schmidt's third cabinet and the Bundestag party leaders are multiplying their efforts to strangle the struggle against the stationing of new U.S. medium-range missiles in the Federal Republic and the antimilitarist movement in the country, in particular within the Social Democratic Party.

In conclusion, it must be said that long passages of the joint declaration on the Paris summit mirror annoyance at the fact that Washington has declared almost all regions in the world areas of vital interest to the United States. This is an immediate threat to the influence and position of French and West German capital, in particular in the Middle East and Central Africa where U.S. policy is striving for more participation of American capital in the exploitation of the countries in the region.

This U.S. policy is not in line with the interests of the French and West German big bourgeoisie which wants to secure access to important resources in the Middle East and Central Africa in order not to leave the supply of oil, uranium and nonferrous metals exclusively to U.S. transnational companies.

FRG 'REVANCHISTS' ENCOURAGE POLISH 'OPPOSITION'

LD111527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Feb 81 Morning Editon p 5

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants article: "Sinister Schemes: The Anti-Polish Campaign of West German Revanchists"]

[Text] Bonn--On the eve of last year's Bundestag elections leaflets turned up from time to time among the election materials depicting a map of Germany with its 1937 borders. With a single stroke of the pen the devotees of provocative "geography" deprived the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Poland of some of their territory. Is this the usual worthless revanchist literature whose proper place is in the wastebasket? Undoubtedly. But let's not be in too much of a hurry, let us examine this "printed matter" more closely. It is worthy of attention that of late their press runs have increased while the content of these provocative pamphlets is focusing more and more frequently on People's Poland. Just now a fresh mail delivery at your correspondent's office produced yet another leaflet. The sender is "Action Oder-Neisse." Once again there is a map "Germany with its legitimate borders." Once more there is an appeal to annul the eastern treaties as having been an "act of treachery with regard to the German nation." And once again the demand to "regain a third of German territory." A healthy appetite is displayed: Thick shading covers extensive regions of the USSR and part of Czechoslovakia and over half of Poland has been seized.

Addressing their "dear fellow citizens" the authors of this concoction put their cards on the table: They see the demonstrations by antisocialist elements in Poland as a "new phase in the struggle to regain the eastern territories." In this connection they believe that the time has come to establish contacts with leaders of the antisocialist forces in Poland, especially in the ranks of the "independent trade unions" with the aim of discussing with them the future fate of these very territories. And further on--completely in the "Aryan spirit"--it says: Poles working under German management will allegedly be able to achieve a "higher standard of living." This, they say, is understood "in the leading circles" of the new trade unions in Poland. Therefore it is necessary to strengthen contacts with the "Polish opposition...."

Some people in the FRG simply try to dismiss shameless organizations such as "Action Oder-Neisse" by saying they are a narrow-minded group of extremists who represent nobody. But the facts stubbornly attest that the escapades of the diehards from "Action Oder-Neisse" are a symptom of the sharp activation of the whole front of revanchist forces in the FRG, which have become noticeably emboldened in connection with the aggravation of the internal political situation in Poland. A definite synchronization can be traced in the actions of the so-called Polish opposition and the actions of the revanchist circles of West Germany.

The more outrageous the actions of the antisocialist elements in Poland, the less the leaders of the "transmigrant" leagues and their kindred spirits in the press, in the political parties and in the state apparatus consider it necessary to conceal their true plans.

Every last one of the programs for the activities of revanchist associations in 1981, laid down in the traditional messages from their leaders, take account of the events going on in Poland and do not conceal the intention to make use of opportunities to fuel chaos in that country in order to achieve their aim--to smash Europe's borders. The leitmotiv of the addresses is this: The course of internal political development in Poland brings closer the realization of cherished dreams. In the transmigrant associations a thesis formulated by H. Czaja, chairman of the "Expatriates Union" and Christian Democratic Union Bundestag deputy, is being brought to the forefront: "The entire German question remains open." How this formula should be interpreted in the light of the Polish events was explained by Retired Gen O. Ratza, leader of the "West Prussian Germans' Landsmannschaft." "The present correlation of forces (in Poland--A.G.) must not be regarded as definitive," he said. "The hopes for a free Europe in which borders will be surmounted have more foundation today than ever before. Let us see to it that our Western Prussia lives on in the consciousness of all Germans."

And already H. Hupka, leader of the "Landsmannschaft of Silesian Germans" and Christian Democratic Union parliamentary deputy, is overtly demonstrating the appetites of the latter-day (?werewolves) [psy-rytsari]. "Our aim," he said, "is a free Silesia in a free Germany and a free Germany in a free Europe." Let us note that the concept of "freedom" is being shamelessly tossed around by the ideological heirs of those who in their time brought enslavement and destruction to Katowice, Krakow and Warsaw with Wehrmacht tanks, who classed all Poles as "racially inferior" and who were on the point of exterminating them completely.

As we can see, the actions of the antisocialist forces in Poland aimed at eroding the foundations of the state system and undermining the international positions of the Polish People's Republic, have breathed fresh hope into those who live "permanently in the past." Here the West German revanchist leaders do not rule out the possibility of establishing direct cooperation with those forces within Poland, which are leading matters toward destabilization and anarchy in the country. The revelations by O. Hennig, leader of the "East Prussian Germans' Landsmannschaft" are noteworthy: "We," said this figure who again is a Christian Democratic Union parliamentary deputy, "are following the Poles' striving for peace with great sympathy. Without renouncing our right to our motherland, we--of East Prussian extraction--think that it will be easier to us to reach agreement with a democratic Poland." It is clear what sort of "democracy" he means. And the sympathies of the bosses of the "transmigrant unions" toward certain leaders of the Solidarity trade union are also clear. They address compliments to them.

Thus, the anti-Polish and also anti-Soviet accents are becoming increasingly marked. With the money coming out of the federal and Laender government treasuries and also from the city and Gemeinde budgets (DM40 million in 1981), centers for the propaganda and organizational activity of "Landsmannschaefte" are being set up everywhere in the FRG. A "Silesian house" is already in operation near Bonn. "Societies" are also being created: The "Pomeranian" Society in Travemuende, the "Danzig" and "Stettin" societies in Luebeck. This year, by all accounts, even the traditional rallies of the revanchist unions will be held on an especially large scale. In Hannover a "meeting of Silesians" is being prepared. The intention is for 100,000 people to rally there from all corners of the country. The slogan of this latest orgy is: "Free Silesia--Free Germany--Free Europe."

The policy of flagrant interference in Poland's internal affairs is not just the monopoly of some diehards from the "Expatriates Union" and its branches. It is supported in one form or the other by "reputable" newspapers and magazines, radio and television, especially the American subversive radio stations Liberty and Free Euope, and also certain politicians and public figures in the FRG.

The "big press" in the FRG readily provides a platform for the Polish opposition leaders, who are preaching a program for reducing to naught the leading role of the PZPR and for switching over to a "pluralistic society", or to put it more accurately, to the restoration of the domination of the bourgeoisie in Poland.

One of the figures in the antisocialist Workers [Social Self] defense Committee [KOR] organization elaborates for example, on the pages of a West German weekly with a circulation of 1 million, plans for the "exclusion" of the PZPR from the leading spheres of public life and calls on the West to support the antisocialist movement. The Polish events are accompanied here in the FRG by a malicious anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign.

It is obviously no mere chance that right now the first television channel in the FRG has begun to show a series of "documentary" films entitled "Flight and Exi ," "Hell in the East," designed to show the alleged "brutalities" of the Russians, Poles, Czecks and Slovaks toward the Germans at the end of World War II. By kindling malevolent and chauvinist sentiments among the FRG population propaganda efforts like these are designed at the same time to deflect the attention of the country's younger generation from the crimes committed by the servitors of Hitler's hell in Eastern Europe, including on Polish soil.

The point of what is being currently written and said by the FRG mass media is to sway the country's public opinion over to the side of the antisocialist forces in Poland and to provide these with moral, political and financial support. It can be asked: What is this, if not interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state: what is it, if not a flouting of the spirit of Helsinki, of the elementary norms of the international coexistence of states?!

There are many sober-minded people in the FRG. They understand the danger of reaction's plans aimed at encouraging and supporting the forces which are attempting to plunge Poland into political chaos. West German citizens are increasingly coming to realize that such a risky game may adversely affect the political climate of the whole of Europe and cause serious damage to the interests of peace and cooperation on our continent. The country's progressive public appeals for a condemnation of the presumptious revanchists and their leaders--reckless knights of new "Drang nach Osten."

COMMENTARY REVIEWS SOVIET-PORTUGUESE RELATIONS

LD101534 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Excerpts] With a review of the situation in Portugal, here is the journalist and foreign affairs specialist Eduard Kovalev:

Good evening dear listeners. The lengthy series of our previous talks was devoted to an analysis of Portugal's internal political situation. Today I will be looking at its foreign policy and analysing its essence.

It should be noted that the foreign policy of any give state, apart from extraneous factors, depends also to a large extent on its internal political situation and is conditioned by its development and by the political forces in power at any given moment.

I would remind you, dear listeners, that many mutually advantageous economic agreements were concluded between our country and Portugal which contributed to the development of trade, transportation, scientific and technical links. The Soviet Union supplied substantial amounts of oil and petrochemical products to Portugal; it placed substantial orders with Portuguese shipyards for various types of ships, thus creating work for the Portuguese work force at a time characterized by the economic crisis that has the West in its grip, Soviet organizations purchased from Portugal many agricultural and industrial products which otherwise would have found no markets abroad; one should also note the successful development of exchanges in the spheres of culture, the arts, sports and tourism. The Soviet and Portuguese people were thus given the opportunity of getting to know each other better.

The advent to power of the Democratic Alliance government in January 1980 brought many changes to our relations, not, I hasten to add through any fault of ours. Eager to please the selfish interests of U.S. imperialism set on its course of worsening the international situation, the previous Democratic Alliance government adopted a series of discriminatory measures against the socialist countries and the Soviet Union. Cultural relations were interrupted; exchanges in the humanitarian [as heard] sphere were suddenly reduced; curbs were imposed on the issuing of visas to Soviet citizens wishing to travel to Portugal. It should be stressed that these measures were, and continue to be of a unilateral nature for, as far as the Soviet side is concerned, no similar steps were taken--nor could they ever have been taken. Undoubtedly, the attitude of the Sa Carneiro government was a manifestation of arbitrariness, a unilateral violation of the internationally recognized practice of abiding by agreements.

According to many Portuguese figures, including some in the government camp, the policy adopted by the Democratic Alliance government was in fact a manifestation of subservience to the American ally, running counter to national interests and indeed out of keeping with the attitude of many influential West European countries like France and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The government's departure from the principles enshrined in the Constitution with regard to foreign policy caused nothing but sadness among those who would wish to see Portugal making its own decisions in a truly independent, free and autonomous fashion.

The program of the new Balsemao government abounds in formal pledges that Portugal will pursue a foreign policy in the national interests, that it will reject subservience to, and excessive imitation of, the stands of other countries.

However, as it happens the basic difference between the present Democratic Alliance government and its predecessor is one of style; there has been no change of course in foreign policy. This was made quite clear by Foreign Minister Goncalves Pereira himself in his first interview with the ANOP news agency. Goncalves Pereira specifically promised that, in the NATO framework of multilateral relations, Portugal will participate in all the initiatives planned by the North Atlantic bloc, including the drive to increase military cooperation and to strengthen NATO's military might. The imposition of such a decision on the country is all the more strange if you take into account that, according to the military experts' depositions at the recent meeting of the paralimentary committee on defense, Portugal's participation in NATO in no way commits that country to authorizing the deployment on its territory of nuclear weapons belonging to any of its allies or to NATO in general. I will conclude with some considerations on Portugal's relations with our country.

The Soviet Union has always adopted, and continues to adopt, the stand that relations with all states regardless of their political and social systems must be built on the basis of noninterference in internal affairs, mutual respect for sovereignty, equality, mutual benefit and good-neighborly relations.

If, as stated by Minister Goncalves Pereira, the new Portuguese Government has no intention of antagonizing the Soviet Union, if it does not wish to adopt a hostile stance toward our country, if it observes the agreements signed with our country, then undoubtedly it will be possible to find the way toward the reestablishment of normal Soviet-Portuguese relations fully in keeping with the principles of the Final Act signed in Helsinki by all the European states.

However, the open and official repetition of Western propaganda fabrications distorting the true nature of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy, and the adoption of unilateral measures to the detriment of Soviet-Portuguese relations and to our contacts in the most varied spheres, will obviously not be conducive to any kind of success in the development of our relations.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES VISITING IRANIAN DELEGATION

LD111832 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb, TASS--Alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov has received today the Iranian delegation led by Jelaleddin Farsi, member of the Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution, who are staying in Moscow in connection with the second anniversary of the revolution in Iran.

In the course of the talk the Iranian guests stressed the determination of the Iranian people to work for strengthening their country's independence, for the implementation of the tasks put forward by the revolution of 1979, as a result of which the shah's regime was overthrown, which played the role of a gendarme of imperialism in the Near and Middle East. They pointed out that Iran intends to develop relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of equality and mutual respect for sovereignty.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov spoke about the USSR's achievements in the field of economic and cultural construction, the development of Soviet democracy. He stressed that the Soviet people had welcomed the anti-monarchic revolution in Iran and showed a great sympathy for the struggle of the Iranian people for freedom and independence, wishes it successes in carrying out progressive transformations. The Soviet Union strives for a further development of the relations of good-neighbourliness and mutual respect with Iran in the interests of the peoples of both countries and peace all over the world.

During the talk were touched upon international issues [as received] the intrigues of the aggressive imperialist circles, which are a source of threat to the freedom and independence of the peoples of the East, were condemned. The attention of the Iranian guests was attracted to the Soviet proposals, which are directed at ensuring peace and security in the Persian Gulf area.

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET TV

LD112034 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb, TASS--Iranian Ambassador Mohammad Mokri spoke on Soviet television today on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Iranian revolution. "Under the treacherous regime of Pahlavi, who ruled for the benefit of foreigners," he said, "the Iranians were for 25 years hostages, prisoners of imperialism and colonialism." The ambassador said that U.S. imperialism had meddled in Iran's home affairs. It prepared a coup d'etat, which ensured the return of the shah, as a result of which the plunder of the country's national wealth was resumed.

"Those who for more than 25 years did not recognise our rights, disregarded international laws and treaties began talking of international agreements and morality, after encountering the natural reaction of the oppressed people", Mohammad Mokri went on to say. He spoke about the sufferings of the Iranians, of Iranian young people, who had been tortured to death in prisons by means of American and Israeli instruments of torture.

"The people of our country will never again submit to aggression. The world must know that the Iranian Islamic revolution has forever put an end to colonialism," said the Iranian ambassador to the USSR.

"The Islamic revolution supports all liberation movements, which are fighting against imperialist dominance," the ambassador said. He expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its support for the struggle of the Iranian people against imperialism and expressed the hope that "relations between the two neighbour countries will broaden and strengthen in all fields on the basis of goodneighbourliness."

SYRIAN CP PLENUM ENDORSES BREZHNEV GULF PROPOSALS

LD121019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "Broad Support"]

[Text] Damascus--A plenum of the Communist Party of Syria [CPS] Central Committee has been held in Damascus. It examined as one of the chief issues the situation in the Near and Middle East in the light of the Soviet proposals advanced by L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to India on ensuring the security of the Persian Gulf region.

A special decision adopted on this question states: "On behalf of all Syrian communists and their friends the CPS Central Committee hails the Soviet peace initiative. The CPS Central Committee regards it as perfectly realistic and considers it a very important contribution to the cause of ensuring security in this region of the globe and peace throughout the world and to supporting the peoples' liberation struggle."

The Soviet Union has repeatedly demonstrated in practice that its chief aim is to ensure the peoples' independence, sovereignty and security and to protect them from aggression or interference in their internal affairs.

The peace-loving Soviet plan, the CPS Central Committee plenum decision goes on to say, has helped to expose the imperialist plans of the United States and its underlings in Beijing and in the capitals of certain reactionary Arab countries. It refuted all the fabrications to which Washington and its agents have resorted with a view to justifying the creation of American military bases in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman for the so-called Rapid Deployment Force to be deployed at them: It has been declared to the whole world that the world's first socialist state has no aim other than that of ensuring international peace and the peoples' security.

The initiative advanced by L.I. Brezhnev accords, above all, with the present and future interests of the Persian Gulf states, as well as the interests of all Arab countries. It contributes to the speediest ending of the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran and to the concentration of Arab and international efforts on achieving a just settlement of the Near East crisis. The Soviet proposals will also have a beneficial effect on the region of East Africa and the Indian Ocean.

In the hands of the countries of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and of all progressive and patriotic Arab forces, the CPS Central Committee plenum decision states, the Soviet proposals can and must become an effective weapon in their struggle against the plans of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, for independence, freedom and progress.

GAPUROV SPEECH TO TURKMEN PARTY CONGRESS

WA120845 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 17 Jan 81 pp 2-5

[Report by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, at 22d Turkmen Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Comrades! Five years have elapsed since the 21st Turkmen Communist Party Congress. Glancing back over the path we have traversed, we distinctly see that the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress were implemented unswervingly and that sociopolitical life in the country was further developed under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The party has performed titanic work in all areas of economic and cultural building and commissioned the inexhaustible creative forces of the people and their tremendous resources and potential.

The country's economic and defense potential has increased considerably. A major new step forward has been taken in the development of our motherland's entire economy. The 10th Five-Year Plan, which is coming to a close, will occupy a worthy place in the history of the Soviet people's heroic deeds as an important stage of our society's further advance along the path toward communism. All sectors of the economy developed at a rapid pace in this time. National income in the country increased by R400 billion, industrial output by R717 billion and agricultural output by R50 billion compared with the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Capital investments in the economy amounted to R635 billion. Our party's agrarian policy was implemented unswervingly. Agriculture's material-technical base was reinforced. The average annual gross grain harvest over the 5 years surpassed 200 million tons for the first time. The production of meat, milk, eggs, cotton and other products increased.

The level of the people's well-being rose appreciably. Real income per capita increased 17 percent. More than 50 million Soviet people improved their housing conditions, and now approximately 80 percent of urban inhabitants has individual apartments. Appropriations for education, culture, public health and social security increased.

Big successes were scored in Soviet society's sociopolitical development. A new USSR Constitution--the constitution of developed socialism--and union and autonomous republic constitutions were adopted. The indestructible alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia became more monolithic and stronger. The friendship and fraternity of the country's peoples strengthened even more. A new historical community of people--the Soviet people--rallied more monolithically around its own Communist Party than ever before, was firmly established.

We can proudly declare that our multinational socialist motherland is strikingly and graphically demonstrating to the whole world the advantages of the socialist system and the ideas of the Great October and the wisdom and farsightedness of the leadership of the Communist Party.

The Soviet state's international authority has increased immeasurably on the basis of the consistent implementation of the Leninist foreign policy formulated at the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. And the fact that the European peoples have been living under peaceful conditions for 35 years now is the tremendous historic service of our mighty motherland and the socialist community states to all mankind.

Despite the efforts of international reaction and the NATO military bloc, primarily the United States, to alter the equilibrium which has evolved in the world

and impose their will on the peoples from a position of military superiority, the considered, composed and firm policy of our party, which is geared to the preservation and consolidation of detente, is bearing fruit. Our party, all Soviet people and progressive mankind are confident that the aggressive designs of imperialism and Chinese hegemonism will fail, conflict situations in various corners of our planet will be settled and that reason and detente will triumph.

The communists and all working people of Soviet Turkmenistan, like all Soviet people, warmly approve and boundlessly support the party's domestic and foreign policy and value highly the activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, continuer of the cause of Lenin and the October Revolution, outstanding politician and statesman of the present day, fighter for peace and the peoples' happiness, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The 26th CPSU Congress, which will sum up the results of the party's multifaceted activity in the last 5 years and chart the paths of our further advance toward communism, will be a new historical landmark in the life of the country.

In the course of preparations for the congress Turkmen working people are studying and discussing with great approval and profound interest the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "Main Directions of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and in the Period up to 1990." This document comprehensively embodies the party's Leninist general line and the fundamental goals of its socioeconomic policy at the current stage, which fully corresponds to the vital interests of the Soviet people and the working people of all union republics.

Comrade Delegates!

In the period under review the republic's working people and their combat vanguard --the Turkmen Communist Party--worked persistently on the implementation of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the decisions of the 21st Turkmen Communist Party Congress and the 5 June 1979 CPSU Central Committee decree "Report of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee on Work To Fulfill the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress," which represented a new manifestation of the party's concern for the republic's further economic and social development and became for the communists and working people of Soviet Turkmenistan a document of tremendous mobilizing force.

Permit me, comrades, to report on the work of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee in the period under review and on the tasks which we have to accomplish in the sphere of economic and cultural development in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

In the Sphere of Industry, Construction, Transport and Communications

The determining feature of the activity of the republic party organization in the period under review was practical implementation of the party's economic policy. The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and the entire republic party organization paid constant attention to an increase in production efficiency and work quality, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and an improvement in planning and management of the economy.

In the 10th Five-Year Plan total industrial production in the republic increased 12 percent. In industry of republic jurisdiction the growth rate was 33.2 percent compared with the envisaged 30.5 percent. All industrial ministries and departments and oblasts except for Krasnovodskaya Oblast and the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry coped with the output sales plan. Output worth R282 million was sold in excess of the annual plans in this period.

More cement, wool and silk cloth, carpeting and wholemilk products than the 5-year plan quotas was produced and the production of sulfur, sulfuric acid, industrial carbons, iodine, bromine and sodium sulphate increased. The quotas for the production of products of the highest quality category were considerably overfulfilled. The relative significance of their production increased almost 8 percent and amounted to more than R140 million.

The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee consistently pursued a policy of increasing the capacity of operating enterprises by way of their modernization and retooling and the introduction of progressive techniques and advanced labor methods. Roughly R2 billion or 26 percent more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan were invested in the development of the republic's industry in the 5 years. Fixed capital of a value of almost R1.3 billion was commissioned. The capital-labor ratio increased by a factor of more than 1.4.

Some 160 mechanized flow and 35 transfer machines, over 1,340 units of new production equipment and 4 automated control systems were commissioned at the republic's industrial enterprises in this time. Some 162 shops, sections and works were comprehensively mechanized and automated. A saving of R70 million was obtained from the introduction of new equipment in the economy.

Power engineering and chemical, petrochemical and gas industry developed at the highest rate in the republic.

Two power units were commissioned at the Mary GRES. Equipment was replaced at the Nebit-Dag GRES, and the Krasnovodsk TETs was modernized. This made it possible to increase electric power generation by a factor of more than 1.5.

Thanks to the constant concern of the party and government for the accelerated development of the fuel-energy sectors, Turkmen gas workers successfully fulfilled the 5-year plan quotas--the "Turkmengazprom" Association collective reported fulfillment of the 5-year quota ahead of schedule, on 11 October 1980. Some 15 billion cubic meters of gas were supplied additional to the plan.

The ministries of land reclamation and water resources, meat and dairy, local and cotton-cleaning industry, automotive transport and others coped successfully with the 10th Five-Year Plan targets for production growth rate.

The introduction in industry of the Rostov workers' experience of "working without laggards," which was approved by the CPSU Central Committee, enabled us to reduce the number of lagging enterprises from 34 in 1975 to 8 in 1980.

The collectives of the Mary "Badge of Honor" Cotton-Cleaning Plant imeni Chkalov, the Cheleken Industrial Carbons Plant imeni 50-letiya TSSR, the Chardzhou Spinning and Weaving Factory, the "Ashkhabadkhleb" Association, the "Shatlykgazdobycha" Production Association, the "Karabogazsul'fat" Association and the "Turkmenenergoremont" Enterprise labored selflessly in all years of the 5-year plan.

Over 4,000 brigades, shops and sections, more than 400 enterprises, organizations and farms and roughly 100,000 workers reported the fulfillment of 5-year plan quotas ahead of schedule. These included Heroes of Socialist Labor Yu. Yemetov, leader of a brigade of arc welders, and drilling foreman P.Ya. Shcheblykin, Ch. Kuvatova, holder of the Order of the Labor Red Banner and TSSR State Prize winner, sowing-machine operator T.G. Ananchenko and many others.

For successes scored in the development of the economy and culture Ashkhabadskaya Oblast was awarded the Order of Lenin in the last 5-year plan; 8 labor collectives were awarded other orders, and more than 10,000 workers of various sectors of the economy received orders and medals.

While reporting today on the successes that have been achieved it needs to be mentioned that the level of party leadership of industry does not yet correspond in full to the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 21st Turkmen Communist Party Congress. The CPSU Central Committee decree on the report of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee justly pointed out that the republic party organization had not seen to it that the manifold tasks put forward by the 25th CPSU Congress were being accomplished comprehensively and with a view to the long term.

The industrial production growth determined by the Main Directions of the Development of the USSR Economy in 1976-1980 was not achieved. An increase in oil refining and the production of mineral fertilizer, vegetable oil and certain other industrial products was not achieved. Many enterprises failed to cope with the set targets for production growth and also with the fulfillment of contractual obligations with respect to product supplies. There are a large number of such enterprises in Krasnovodskaya Oblast and the city of Ashkhabad.

A basic cause of the lagging behind the 5-year plan quotas is the sharp drop in oil production and the reduction in the quantity of it processed and the behind-schedule commissioning of the Chardzhou Oil Refinery and other new production capacities.

The "Turkmenneft'" Order of Lenin Production Association (Comrade V.V. Petrov), which had a supply shortfall in the 5-year plan of more than 14 million tons of oil and condensate and 7.7 billion cubic meters of byproduct gas, continues to operate unsatisfactorily. There are serious shortcomings in the use of the wells, the drilling, the wellhead installations and the commissioning of new areas.

These shortcomings have been pointed out repeatedly to the Nebit-Dagskiy Gorkom (Comrade S.G. Bagramov) and the Krasnovodskiy Obkom (Comrade Ye. T. Mitrin), but as yet there has been no change in the situation.

Big tasks confront the oil workers in the 11th Five-Year Plan. They will have to work new deposits, increase the yield of the oil beds and provide for the extensive introduction of the latest methods of drilling and operating the wells.

On the initiative of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers in April 1980 the USSR Council of Ministers adopted the special decree "Measures To Develop Oil and Gas Industry in the Turkmen SSR," which envisaged a vast program of the further accelerated development of these sectors. Realization of this decision should be at the center of the attention of the party, soviet and management authorities.

There was a considerable deterioration in the 10th Five-Year Plan in the work of the Krasnovodsk Refinery (Comrade S.S. Litvinov). As a result of the low level of technical leadership the enterprise failed to cope with lowered annual plans even.

The Ministry of Food Industry worked extremely unsatisfactorily in the past 5-year plan. Production discipline is low at enterprises of this sector, and the unwarranted downward adjustment of the plans is being tolerated.

A most important task of the oil and gas producers, refiners, chemists and workers of other sectors in the 11th Five-Year Plan is to make fuller use of production potential and to secure on this basis a considerable increase in the manufactured product.

Comrades! The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee paid great attention to industry producing consumer goods and a broadening of the assortment and upgrading of the quality of the merchandise, particularly that in daily demand and for children. Some 40 percent more consumer goods were produced in 1980 than in 1975.

However, in the 10th Five-Year Plan the public experienced a delivery shortfall of a considerable quantity of furniture, cotton cloth, stockings and hosiery, underwear and knitwear and leather footwear, and there were frequent interruptions in their supply to the public.

We have a right to seriously complain about this to the ministries of light industry (Comrade A.P. Baymakhanova) and local industry (Comrade O. Kafurov)--the principal suppliers of goods in mass demand.

We have every possibility of a considerable broadening of the assortment and an improvement in the quality of the goods and their outward appearance such that they correspond to modern requirements.

Comrades! In the period under review the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee displayed constant concern for an improvement in the work of the construction workers, development of the construction materials industry and an improvement in the quality of construction work. These questions were discussed in May 1978 at a Central Committee plenum and examined regularly in the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat. The obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations began to study these questions in more concrete fashion.

In the 10th Five-Year Plan the introduction of fixed capital increased 22 percent and the volume of capital investments 23 percent. Dozens of new industrial enterprises, shops and works and municipal and social-cultural facilities came on stream. More than R2 billion were assimilated in construction in rural localities.

The base of the construction industry was further developed. The production of precast ferroconcrete increased 24 percent, cement 35 percent, slate 19.5 percent and asbestos-cement pipes 48 percent. There was a considerable reduction in the number of facilities being installed simultaneously for organizations of republic jurisdiction and construction projects started from scratch. Large capital investments were channeled into the reconstruction, expansion and modernization of enterprises. The number of major facilities doubled. Industrial methods in construction and new structures and facing materials came to be applied more extensively, and the quality of construction and installation work increased somewhat.

Much was done. But the main task--an increase in the efficiency of capital construction--is as yet being accomplished only slowly. The republic's leading contracting organizations--the Ministry of Construction (Comrade N.V. Sheremetyev) and the Ministry of Rural Construction (Comrade B. Gulmanov)--are operating unsatisfactorily. They failed to fulfill the 5-year plan targets in the main technical-economic indicators.

The "Turkmensantekhmontazh" Trust (Comrade I.D. Malyy) and the "Turkmenkhimmontazh" Trust (Comrade D.P. Kutygin) installation organizations are failing to handle the increased work volumes.

Many construction organizations are permitting inflated reports of the work volume and overexpenditure of the wage fund, which is leading to the growth of above-plan losses. The progressive brigade-contract method is being introduced too slowly and personnel turnover is great at the construction facilities.

The republic's construction organizations now have great opportunities to operate more efficiently and insure the commissioning of production capacity, housing and cultural-social facilities within the prescribed time. The task of the party, soviet and management organizations is to render the construction workers daily assistance in realizing these opportunities.

Comrades! The growing dimensions of the economy are making increasingly high demands on the operation of transport and communications. The freight turnover of all types of transport increased in the 5-year plan. There was an increase in passenger transport.

New air routes connecting the republic with many of the country's industrial centers were inaugurated. The modernization of Tashauz Airport was completed, a new airport in Cheleken, an air terminal in Nebit-Dag and 1,132 kilometers of highway were commissioned and means of communication were further developed.

At the same time it should be observed that railroad and motor transport are still not fully satisfying the economy's freight-shipment needs. Industrial enterprises and construction organizations are being provided unsatisfactorily with rolling stock, particularly for the shipment of agricultural products and construction freight. There is a shortage of railroad cars, and the container requirement is not being met in full. At the same time a large number of means of transportation is held up a long time during loading and unloading owing to inadequate mechanization and, sometimes, lack of organization. Intercity motor vehicle transportation is developing at a slow pace, and the number of empty runs is great.

A Transport and Communications Department was recently set up in the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, and the positions of transport instructor have been introduced in three obkoms. Terminal party committees with full-time secretaries have been set up at the Ashkhabad, Mary, Chardzhou and Krasnovodsk stations.

All these measures create a sound basis for adjusting the operation of transport and strengthening discipline in all its links. The party organizations are obliged to keep unremitting watch on fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree "Measures To Improve Party-Political Work in Railroad Transport."

In close contact with other of the republic's organizations and enterprises it is essential that all ministries and departments, primarily the Turkmen SSR ministries of motor transport and highways (Comrade Kh. Gurbangeldyyev) and highway construction and operation (Comrade V.I. Smykov), the Turkmen Civil Aviation Administration (Comrade V.V. Volkov), the Ashkhabad Road Division (Comrade R.Y. Maksudov) and the Chardzhou (Comrade K. Khalikov) and Mary (Comrade V.P. Pak) divisions, insure the precise and rational operation of all forms of transport, organize their interaction and strive for a further reduction in unproductive car and motor vehicle idling, an end to irrational shipments of national economic freight and the development of industrial transportation and warehousing.

All communications, radio broadcasting and television media were further improved in the last 5-year plan. Television programs are now viewed by more than 80 percent of the republic's population, whereas 5 years ago they were seen by only two-thirds. But the communications media requirement is being satisfied far from fully. As before, many complaints are received concerning the poor mail, telegraph and, particularly, telephone service.

It is essential that the Ministry of Communications (Comrade A. Abdykerimov) implement concrete measures to improve the economy's and the public's communications services and concentrate particular attention on accelerating technical progress in the sector.

In the Sphere of an Increase in Social Production Efficiency

Comrade Delegates! A firm basis was laid in the 10th Five-Year Plan in our republic, as throughout the country, for an increase in social production efficiency. The tasks which have to be accomplished in the 11th Five-Year Plan are clearly determined in the CPSU Central Committee draft "Main Directions of the

Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and in the Period up to 1990." Comrade Ch.S. Karryyev, member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, will deliver the report on this question.

Therefore allow me to cite merely the main indicators. It is planned that the republic's national income will increase 24 percent or by R777 million. Industrial production will increase 21-24 percent and the average annual gross agricultural product 14-16 percent. As previously, the fuel-energy complex will develop at a preferential rate. Gas production will rise to 81-83 billion cubic meters, electric power generation will increase by a factor of 1.8 and oil refining will double. Mineral fertilizer production will almost triple. The Chardzhou Oil Refinery, the Mary Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant, a carpet combine in Bezmein and a factory of nonwoven materials in Chardzhou will come on stream.

Construction will begin of a nonregrinding tip plant in Ashkhabad and a graphitized electrodes plant in Tashauz, and the cotton combine in Ashkhabad will be retooled. The construction of the Karakumy Canal and the development of new land will continue, and there will be an increase in the production of grain, seed cotton and, primarily, the fine-fiber varieties, grapes and also animal husbandry products.

This big program can only be accomplished on the basis of a further increase in labor productivity and the efficiency and quality of work in all links of the economy.

We have to implement a complex of measures to reduce manual, unskilled and heavy physical labor in social production, particularly at enterprises of the ministries of light, food, meat and dairy and local industry and in construction.

We cannot be reconciled in the new 5-year plan to such instances of the use of capacity as we have, for example, at the Chardzhou Oil-Extracting Plant, which was commissioned back in 1979, but which is still being used only at 20 percent capacity.

As a result of the losses of work time in industry there was a product shortfall of tens of millions of rubles, and a considerable underfulfillment of construction and installation work was permitted in construction.

The CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum emphasized particularly the need to strengthen the regime of thrift. Calculations show that just a 1-percent reduction in material expenditure on the manufacture of products makes it possible to increase income by almost R20 million. This is a feasible task, as evidenced by the experience of the collective of the Mary GRES imeni 50-letiya SSSR, which managed in the 5 years to economize on 22,000 tons of standard fuel or 800 tanks of liquid fuel, and also of the collectives of the Ashkhabad Petroleum Machine-Building and Electrical Engineering Products plants, which operated 2 days a month on saved electric power.

But this is not the case everywhere. In the 5-year plan 40 enterprises permitted overexpenditure of electric power, and 20 percent of construction organizations overspent on metal and other materials.

The republic has great potential for increased production efficiency thanks to an improvement in product quality. The "40 let TSSR" Footwear Production Association (Comrade S.A. Babayev is general director) was criticized repeatedly for the manufacture of defective products. However, there has been no change for the better. The quality of the products of the Kizyl-Arvat Consumer Goods Factory, the Chardzhou Garment Factory, the Tashauz Dairy and a number of other enterprises gives rise to many complaints.

It is essential that the ministries and departments, managers and party committees become fully involved in the introduction of a comprehensive system of quality control and an improvement in the use of the plan's organizing role.

An important feature of the intensification of production is its specialization and concentration. Some 19 production associations manufacturing more than 24 percent of total output are currently operating in the republic. The associations located on republic territory currently cater for all oil, gas and sodium sulphate production and 90 percent of the production of leather footwear and 75 percent of the furniture.

At the same time the process of production concentration in the republic is being implemented too slowly.

This is largely a consequence of departmental isolation and, sometimes, localism also. Thus nonmetallic construction materials are produced at the enterprises of 8 ministries, precast ferroconcrete products and parts at those of 9 and wall materials at those of 4. And this leads, as is known, to the dispersal of material, labor and financial resources.

It is essential that the republic Council of Ministers, Gosplan and ministries and departments implement measures aimed at the correct combination of sectorial and territorial management and an improvement in the system of planned indicators.

For the more efficient and higher quality operation of the enterprises it is also necessary that the Glavsnab (Comrade A.F. Zubrilin) and the transport organizations fulfill their plan quotas and product supply and shipment obligations on schedule and to a high quality strictly in accordance with the clients' orders and long-term contracts.

In the business of an increase in social production efficiency a special place is occupied by problems of the rational use of labor resources. This question was examined at the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee 21st Plenum in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee decree of 5 June 1979.

In implementing the decision the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the management authorities performed a certain amount of work, and there was an improvement at many enterprises in the organization of labor and social life and the training of personnel for the mass occupations.

However, the level of employment of the able-bodied population in social production is only rising slowly, and questions of the formation of worker personnel from the ranks of the indigenous population in the leading sectors of the economy are being solved inadequately. Schools of the vocational-technical education system are not yet providing graduates with the necessary fundamental knowledge for working with modern equipment, and the ministries and departments are making no serious efforts to furnish the vocational-technical schools with modern new equipment and technology.

In questions of an increase in production efficiency the party committees should operate as organs of political leadership and not substitute for the managers but, on the contrary, increase their responsibility for plan fulfillment and strengthen performance discipline.

It is essential that we increase the responsibility of the ministries and departments for the state of affairs at the enterprises under their jurisdiction and strive to insure that they solve the entire complex of questions of production activity on schedule, promptly and with regard for the long term.

The party committees must reinforce the work of the primary party organizations of ministry, department and other management authorities on supervising the

activity of the staff machinery and strengthen the primary party organization secretaries with authoritative, highly skilled specialists and enterprising and creative people.

In the Sphere of Agriculture

Comrades! In the period under review the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee directed the efforts of the party, soviet and management authorities and kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers toward consistent implementation of the comprehensive program of the development of agriculture and its all-around intensification formulated by the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum.

State capital investments in agriculture in the 5-year plan amounted to more than R1.39 billion, which was 30 percent more than in the previous 5 years. The power-worker ratio here increased 18 percent and supplies of mineral fertilizer 26.3 percent. More than 19,400 tractors, 7,800 trucks, 6,700 cotton-harvesting machines and a large quantity of other agricultural equipment was supplied. Some 107,000 hectares of irrigable land was introduced, and the collector-drainage network was extended. The construction of the Karakumy Canal and the development of land in its zone continued. At the end of 1979 water of the Amudar'ye was supplied to Kizyl-Arvatskiy Rayon and it is currently at the approaches to Krasnovodskaya Oblast's Kazandzhikskiy Rayon.

In the 5-year plan the fixed production capital of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by a factor of more than 1.3, the specialization and concentration of agricultural production was intensified and technology and the organization of labor and management were refined. All this made it possible to increase the gross agricultural product 18.6 percent compared with the targeted 14-17 percent. The kolkhozes' cash income increased 14.6 percent.

The leading sector of the republic's agriculture--cotton growing--was further developed. In the 5-year plan the state was sold over 5,717,000 tons of raw cotton, which was 838,000 tons more than the plan and 662,000 tons more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Purchases of fine-fiber cotton varieties in this period increased 16 percent and amounted to 1,126,000 tons, and their production growth constituted 46 percent.

The lagging in the production of fine-fiber cotton which was allowed to occur in the first years of the 5-year plan was overcome, and the 5-year plan quota was fulfilled. Thus the task of making the Turkmen SSR the country's main base for the cultivation of the cotton plant of the fine-fiber varieties referred to in the CPSU Central Committee decree of 5 June 1979 is being accomplished successfully.

The cotton plant yield increased by 4 quintals per hectare in the last 2 years. An impressive contribution to the fulfillment of the 10th Five-Year Plan quotas was made by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Maryyskaya Oblast, which sold the state more than 1.9 million tons of raw cotton, Tashauzskaya Oblast approximately 1.75 million tons, Chardzhouskaya Oblast 1.45 million tons and Ashkhabadskaya Oblast 615,000 tons.

High results were achieved in the 5-year plan by the cotton growers of Takhtinskiy, Tashauzskiy, Oktyabr'skiy, Chardzhouskiy, Khalachskiy, Murgabskiy and Gyaurskiy rayons and also the kolkhozes imeni Kuybyshev, imeni Tel'man and "Kommunizm" of Takhtinskiy, the "Soviet Turkmenistany" of Oktyabr'skiy, the imeni Lenin of Kalininskiy, the "40 let TSSR" of Tashauzskiy, the imeni Kirov of Takhta-Bazarskiy, the "Bol'shevik" of Deynauskiy, the imeni Khalturin of Chardzhouskiy, and the "Kommunizm" of Khalachskiy, the virgin land sovkhozes "Leninizm yeli" of Gyaurskiy, the "Tedzhen" of Tedzhenskiy, the "Karakumskiy kanal" and "Ak altyn" of Karakumskiy rayons and many others.

The biggest harvest was cultivated in the republic in the final year of the 5-year plan. Some 1,258,000 tons of raw cotton, including more than 300,000 tons of fine-fiber cotton, were procured. The socialist pledges with respect to cotton were fulfilled by all oblasts and 32 of the 36 rayons. One-third of the cotton-sowing farms obtained 30 and more quintals per hectare.

The successes that were achieved were the result of the selfless labor of the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and agricultural and water specialists and the purposeful organizing and political work of the party, soviet, labor union and Komsomol organizations. They were commemorated repeatedly in the 5-year plan by warm, cordial greetings from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which encourage and inspire the republic's working people to new labor accomplishments.

Comrades! While paying the achievements their due it has to be noted that we still have many shortcomings and gaps here. The main one is the slow growth in the yield of the cotton plant, particularly on the farms of Maryyskaya and Ashkhabadskaya oblasts. If it is 25 quintals for the republic, it is 20.5 quintals in Maryyskaya Oblast (Comrade A. Akgayev) and 16.7 quintals in Ashkhabadskaya Oblast (Comrade P. Annanorazov). In Tedzhenskiy, Kirovskiy, Turkmen-Kalinskiy and certain other rayons the yield does not exceed 12-14 quintals. We cannot be satisfied with these indicators. We possess considerable resources and potential for an increase in the yield and volume of production of raw cotton and other agricultural products on the basis of an increase in the efficiency of management and an improvement in work quality. We are being rendered considerable assistance here by implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "An Improvement in Planning and the Economic Stimulation of the Production and Procurement of Agricultural Products," which was adopted last December. And we have much potential. The experience of the hundreds of illustrious pacesetters testifies to this. Many of them are delegates of our congress.

We all know the names of Akkurban Dzhumamuradov, chairman of Kurgabskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin; Khudik Muradov, chairman of Takhtinskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Kuybyshev; Kemen Chagylov, director of Kazandzhikskiy Rayon's "Kazandzhik" Sovkhoz; Govher Ashirberdyyeva, machine operator of the Sovkhoz imeni XXII s'yezda KPSS, and Chara Khamanov, director of the "Tedzhen" Sovkhoz of Tedzhenskiy Rayon; Muratberda Sopyyev, chairman of Gyaurskiy Rayon's "Sovet Turkmenistany" Kolkhoz; Aybibi Ovezekova, machine operator of Maryyskiy Rayon's "Ashkhabad" Kolkhoz; Gulsere Rozyyeva, leader of a cotton-growing brigade of Sayatskiy Rayon's "40 let SSSR" Kolkhoz and others, who achieve outstanding results irrespective of the year's conditions with their selfless labor, organizing talent and wealth of experience. It is our task to insure that the number of pacesetters grow constantly and that their experience become the property of the masses.

Comrades! A certain amount of work was done in the period under review on improving the public's provision with potatoes, vegetables and fruit. The production of vegetables and melon crops is being developed successfully by the farms of Gyaurskiy, Ashkhabadskiy and Geok-Tepinskiy rayons, where the vegetable yield constitutes 308 and 243 quintals. The vegetable yield exceeded 450 quintals on Gyaurskiy Rayon's "Sovet Turkmenistany" Kolkhoz and 370 quintals on Ashkhabadskiy Rayon's "40 let TSSR" and "Sotsializm" kolkhozes.

At the same time questions of the smooth delivery of fruit and vegetable products in the necessary assortment to the republic's cities and centers of population have not yet been finally solved. The yield of vegetables, fruit and melon crops is growing too slowly in many rayons and on many farms. The interests of the cause require the creation of a vegetable production line, an increase in the production and organization of purchases and preservation of the cultivated product to fully satisfy local requirements and fulfill the plans for supplies to all-union stocks. It is necessary to complete the concentration of the cultivation

of vegetables on the specialized farms and continue the construction of hothouses, primarily on the suburban farms of Ashkhabad, Chardzhou, Nebit-Dag, Mary, Tashauz and other cities. The newly created union-republic Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming of the republic should play a big part in the solution of these questions.

Approximately 4,000 hectares in Ashkhabadskaya Oblast and several hundred hectares in Maryyskaya and Chardzhouskaya oblasts of new vineyards were planted last year. Work must be continued energetically in this field in order to have increased the area of vineyards by 20,000 hectares by 1985 and increased grape production to 130,000 tons compared with the 26,000 tons in 1980.

We believe that the ministries of agriculture (Comrade G. Gurbanov) and fruit and vegetable farming (Comrade A. Khatamov) should play a more active part in questions of the further intensification of agricultural production and an increase in the standard of farming and soil fertility.

An appreciable role should also be played here by the "Turkmensel'khozkhimiya" Association (Comrade M. Khodzhayev). It will be essential in the 11th Five-Year Plan to introduce a large number of warehouse premises with mechanization facilities, create fertility detachments on each farm, considerably increase the amount of application of organic fertilizer and insure that mineral fertilizer be used strictly in accordance with the agrochemical cartograms.

Comrades! In the period under review the republic's party, soviet and agricultural authorities, formulating practical measures for the development of land reclamation, proceeded from the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) and May (1966) plenums.

The republic's water management organizations currently insure the operation of more than 26,000 kilometers of irrigation canals, roughly 20,000 kilometers of the collector-drainage network and reservoirs with a total capacity of more than 1.6 billion cubic meters of water.

A further extension of work on reclamative construction and its increased quality represent an important resource of an increase in the production of agricultural products. It is necessary to continue to settle questions of the construction and operation of reclamative systems comprehensively in order that the high and stable yield envisaged in the plans be arrived at as soon as possible.

Comrades! In the period under review the Central Committee, obkoms and raykoms, the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers and the oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms dealt actively with questions of the further development of animal husbandry. All the plans for the procurement of animal husbandry products were successfully fulfilled in the 5-year plan.

There was an increase in the numbers of the public herd and poultry, including an 18 percent increase for cattle, 38 percent for hogs and a 1.4-fold increase for poultry.

Some 37 new mechanized sections and complexes for milk production, 8 for sheep, cattle and hog fattening and 9 poultry sovkhozes and factories are operating in the republic. These farms' relative significance in procurements of state meat and poultry products constitutes 36 percent, milk 19 percent and karakul 45 percent.

Some 44 new animal husbandry complexes are currently at the construction stage. We have to produce 92 percent of commodity meat and milk and 100 percent of the eggs, karakul and wool in specialized sections and complexes by 1985.

But certain of the republic's party, soviet and agricultural authorities, particularly of Chardzhouskaya and Maryyskaya oblasts, failed to insure complete fulfillment of the decisions of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee 18th Plenum and are commissioning animal husbandry facilities greatly behind schedule.

Specialization and concentration is undoubtedly the correct path, and at the same time all kolkhozes and sovkhozes should have animal husbandry sections for an increase in the production and procurement of meat, milk, eggs, wool and karakul. It is necessary to encourage in every way possible an increase in the production of animal husbandry products on the subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises and organizations and on the private plots of the kolkhoz members and workers and employees.

Feed production is the basis of the development of animal husbandry. But not everything is as it should be here. Many farms are producing low-quality feed with low protein content, are introducing companion, secondary and interstitial sowings of fodder crops inadequately and permitting unduly high feed expenditure per the production of a quintal of meat and milk and 1,000 eggs. These questions are being solved particularly poorly in Krasnovodskaya Oblast.

We should concern ourselves with an improvement in pureblood breeding and the intensive development of hog raising, poultry breeding and other fast-maturing sectors of animal husbandry and create a stronger fodder base.

Comrades! The use of machinery and equipment improved in the period under review, and the level of mechanization of production processes in the village rose.

The available pool of machinery and equipment insures fulfillment of the complex of field operations within the optimum agrotechnical times and is facilitating work in animal husbandry considerably. But we do not yet have due order in questions of the efficient use of equipment. Shift output per tractor is less than 90 percent of the norm, the specialized maintenance of machinery and equipment is being introduced too slowly, the quality of repair work is low, the level of mechanization of laborious processes in the animal husbandry sections is inadequate and it is being introduced inadequately in vegetable growing, melon crop growing, horticulture and viticulture. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Goskomsel'khoztekhnika are not as yet displaying due initiative in the solution of these questions and also in putting the finishing touches to technology and a complex of machinery for feed production with reference to the republic's conditions.

The party Central Committee and the obkoms and raykoms, the oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms and the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Agriculture and Goskomsel'khoztekhnika must strengthen agriculture with trained personnel and work more persistently on replacing practical workers with specialists.

On a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes practical workers function as chief specialists, while many specialists with higher and secondary education are not working in their special field. Only 22 percent of brigade leaders are specialists.

Nor can we slacken our attention to questions of training personnel of the mass occupations, particularly machine operators. Although the number of tractor drivers per 100 vehicles increased from 82 in 1975 to 95 in 1980, this is insufficient for one-shift operation even.

The party, soviet and agricultural authorities must conduct the wintering of the livestock and the spring field operations in organized fashion and extensively develop socialist competition to obtain big harvests in the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan and for the further upsurge of all sectors of agricultural production.

In the Sphere of an Increase in the Working People's Well-Being

In the period under review the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee consistently implemented the measures outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress and the 21st Turkmen Communist Party Congress in the sphere of an increase in the working people's well-being. In the 5-year plan the population's real income rose 27 percent, which was higher than planned. The average wage of workers and employees increased 8 percent and that of kolkhoz members 13.4 percent, the social consumption funds per capita increased 15.5 percent and expenditure on social security increased 30 percent.

There was an improvement in the material-social conditions of participants in the Great Patriotic War and the pensions of kolkhoz members and certain categories of workers. The norm of expenditure on food and the acquisition of medicines in public health establishments rose. The issuance of textbooks to students of grades I-V of the general educational schools gratis was introduced.

Trade and public catering were further developed. Retail commodity turnover in the 5 years increased 31 percent. The public was sold R2.3 billion of goods more than in the previous 5 years.

At the same time many complaints are received about the organization of trade. Its standard is rising insufficiently, and progressive forms of trade are being introduced too slowly. The delivery of goods is frequently planned without regard for the public's requirements, and for this reason there are interruptions in the supply of basic necessities.

Public catering at many industrial enterprises and in the schools is insufficiently organized. The rules of Soviet trading are violated, and the customers are short-changed and given short weight.

There are many shortcomings in consumer services. Although the network of enterprises here was extended in the 5-year period and consumer services increased by a factor of 1.5, the public's requirements are still not being satisfied and many necessary types of service are not being developed. On average 30 percent of service enterprises fail to fulfill production plans. The ministries of trade (Comrade Ye. G. Rybalov) and consumer service (Comrade K. Khodzhamamedov), the Turkmenpotrebosoyuz (Comrade M.K. Nuryagdyyev) and the ispolkoms must do away with these shortcomings more energetically, develop the services sphere comprehensively and enhance the standard and quality of services.

The amount of housing construction increases annually.

From all sources of financing 5.2 million square meters of well-appointed housing were built in the 5-year period, which enabled roughly 500,000 people to improve their housing conditions.

Much was done to improve the housing conditions of Patriotic War invalids and the families of soldiers who lost their lives.

More than R137 million were spent in the 5-year plan on the construction, expansion and modernization of municipal enterprises. Appropriations for major repairs to housing and for providing the cities and settlements with amenities and for the repair of apartments are increasing. But the soviets are solving unsatisfactorily questions of housing management, the planting of trees and shrubs and beautification, tolerate interruptions in the public's water, fuel and gas supply, are reconciled to the inadequate work of the emergency-repair service and are fighting insufficiently against environmental pollution and for a high standard and the beautiful appearance of the cities and centers of population. All this should be a subject of special concern to the party committees and all communists.

Our architects, planners and construction workers must take natural-climatic singularities into fuller consideration and make more extensive use of the best experience of contemporary urban development, not forgetting about national traditions here.

This year will be the 100th anniversary of the founding of the city of Ashkhabad. The republic's capital must greet its jubilee not only with sound labor achievements but also with the handsome appearance of its streets, squares and parks and a considerable improvement in the state of housing and everything essential for the modern city. It is the duty of the party, soviet and management authorities of the city, oblast and republic to organize the preparations for the jubilee well and broadly support in this connection the initiative and endeavors of our capital's residents, who have a warm love for their city.

Comrades! Much was done to protect the public's health. Some R525 million was spent for this purpose. The republic currently has roughly 30,000 hospital beds. Over 29,000 specialists with higher and secondary qualifications care for people's health, and the Scientific Research Institute of Maternity and Child Protection has begun functioning.

But there is still a shortage of medical workers, hospitals and polyclinics. The working people are giving vent to many complaints about unskilled treatment and the inadequate organization of first aid, particularly in rural localities. The medical establishments are engaging inadequately in practical hygiene and preventive work.

The Turkmen SSR Ministry of Health is displaying tardiness and, sometimes, passiveness in the solution of these urgent questions. The Ministry of Health (Comrade B.A. Kiyatkhanov) must adopt the necessary measures to improve medical services and protect the public's health and strengthen the physical plant of the public health establishments.

It is necessary to constantly perfect the social security system and pensions and pay the maximum attention to veterans of the party, labor and the revolution and Great Patriotic War invalids.

Physical training is of great significance for man's harmonious development. It is essential that the party, soviet, union, Komsomol and physical culture and sports organizations improve in every way possible physical culture and sports in the educational institutions and labor collectives and at people's place of residence, develop all forms of sport and do everything to insure that physical culture and sport become a firm part of people's, particularly the young people's, daily life.

Concern for people and for an improvement in the conditions of their work and social life should permeate the whole style of work of the party, soviet, union, Komsomol and management authorities, become an inalienable obligation of each leader and correspond in full to the requirements expressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum. It is essential to oppose more sharply and high-mindedly the instances of irresponsibility and laxity which are frequently observed in the work of certain enterprises and organizations serving the public.

In the Sphere of Ideological and Political Education

Comrades! In the period under review the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations endeavored to impart to ideological work an aggressive, concrete and purposeful nature and to strengthen the class, patriotic and international education of the working people, utilizing for this all means of ideological influence of the masses with regard for people's interests and requirements and their age, educational and occupational level.

The decisions of the 25th party congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums, the CPSU Central Committee decrees "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education" and "Report of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee To Fulfill the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress" and others were of decisive significance for the intensification of ideological work.

A tremendous impact on all ideological-political life was made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works "Leninskim Kursom" [Lenin's Way] and the two-volume "Aktual'nyye voprosy ideologicheskoy raboty KPSS" [Topical Issues of the CPSU's Ideological Work] and his remarkable books "Malaya Zemlya" ["The Small Land"], "Vozrozhdeniye" ["Recovery"] and "Tselina" ["The Virgin Land"], which were awarded the Lenin Prize.

Specific tasks of ideological work were examined twice in the period under review at a Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee plenum, at meetings of the republic party activists and also at three scientific-practical conferences.

The party organizations regularly held unified political days and rural gatherings, and political rapporteurs and agitation-propaganda groups of the party Central Committee and the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms were constantly sent to the localities. This strengthened the ties to the masses and afforded an opportunity for uncovering existing shortcomings and adopting measures for putting an end to them.

There was an increase in the interest of the communists and the broad working people's masses in study of the theory of scientific communism. The number of students at all levels of party education increased by more than 40,000 over the 5 years and rose to 153,000. Approximately 70 percent of communists is now studying in theoretical seminars and schools of the party-economic aktiv. The body of propagandist cadres is strengthening constantly, and 94 percent of them has higher and incomplete higher education. The party organizations dispatched more than 3,000 communists to lead Komsomol political groups.

The economic schools, schools of communist labor and the people's universities, in which more than 227,000 persons are receiving instruction, were further developed.

Political studies have come to be tied in more closely with real life and with the practice of communist building.

However, there are still many shortcomings here. An oversimplified approach to theoretical problems and to an analysis of the processes and phenomena of social development is frequently permitted at the classes, and some communists are doing insufficient work to raise their ideological-theoretical level.

The task of the party organizations is to raise the level and content of the classes, develop an interest in theory in every way possible, strive for precision in the work of all elements of party training and economic education and improve work with the propagandists.

There was a marked galvanization of mass-political work and lecture propaganda in the past period. There came to be more lectures, reports, political briefings and colloquia.

But, unfortunately, there are many shortcomings here. The colloquia, reports and lectures do not extend to all working people. They are often entrusted to poorly trained comrades, as a result of which they sometimes fail to achieve their purpose circumvent unsolved problems and existing shortcomings and difficulties and fail to indicate the ways and means of overcoming them.

The party organizations of Kaakhinskiy, Dargan-Atinskiy, Gasan-Kuliyskiy, Kalininskiy and Turkmen-Kalinsky rayons underestimate the role of visual agitation in the education of the working people and the propaganda of progressive experience.

Comrades! A subject of the constant concern of the republic's party organizations is educating the working people in a spirit of socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism. It is also essential to consider the fact that the ideological struggle in the international arena has now become sharply exacerbated.

Through its channels and media imperialist propaganda is doing everything to shake the moral-political abutments of Soviet society, undermine its unity and the friendship of the peoples and kindle sentiments of national exclusiveness. Certain party committees and ideological workers are countering this hostile propaganda inadequately. In January 1979 the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee formulated and approved measures to further refine work on exposing hostile propaganda. It is essential that the party committees continue to persistently implement these measures.

Certain primary party organizations and raykoms are dealing inadequately with questions of atheistic education. Taking advantage of this, charlatans, operating as "shaykhs" at so-called "sacred sites," invent and disseminate for personal gain and profit false rumors about the "sanctity" of certain tombs and monuments of antiquity, receive pilgrims and "heal" the sick, deriving material gain from this. This is why it is important to step up atheistic propaganda.

An indispensable condition of the efficacy of ideological and political education and the surmounting of existing shortcomings and gaps in this work is the most active participation in the struggle against this evil of our ministry and department executives, managers and activists. It is necessary to regularly deliver reports and lectures and hold talks on political and social questions before the working people and meet with the young people at enterprises, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, at educational institutions and in their collective.

We must continue to constantly improve the working people's international and patriotic education and mold in each Soviet person a sense of pride in the socialist fatherland and the indestructible friendship of the USSR peoples, respect for the national dignity and national culture of each fraternal people and irreconcilability to all manifestations of national exclusiveness and considerably improve atheistic work. We must actively and resolutely curb manifestations alien to us.

Comrades! The role of the press, radio and television has increased appreciably in ideological education in recent years. The publication of 32 rayon newspapers has been resumed, and circulation of oblast and republic publications has increased. A single edition of all the newspapers and journals published in the republic now runs to more than 1.7 million copies. A CPSU Central Committee decree on the publication of a further 10 rayon papers has been adopted. Now all rayons will have their own press organ. The topicality and competence of the publications and the organizing role of the party press have increased.

At the same time many party committees are still directing the mass information media insufficiently effectively and rendering them insufficient professional practical assistance. More than one-third of the critical articles of Maryyskaya Oblast's rayon newspapers remains unanswered and unattended. The Turkmen Information Agency and the Turkmen SSR state committees for television and radio broadcasting and publishing houses, printing plants and the book trade are only slowly reorganizing their work in accordance with current requirements.

The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and the republic party committees must strive for a further improvement in the work of the mass information media, a more in-depth interpretation of our reality and an active impact on the education of the new man.

Comrades! An important place in the activity of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee was occupied by questions of an improvement in and strengthening

of the general educational, vocational-technical, secondary specialized and higher schools. Currently various forms of tuition extend to more than 1 million persons--one out of every three inhabitants of the republic. This is a truly great social victory of our Lenin Party and the Soviet state.

New schools with 73,000 places were built in the 5-year plan. Some 38,000 teachers currently work in the general educational day schools alone.

The role of the vocational-technical educational institutions in the training and education of personnel for the mass occupations increased. In the 5-year plan the schools trained over 74,000 skilled workers, almost 31,000 more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. The number of students simultaneously acquiring a specialty and a secondary education increased by a factor of 2.5.

A new Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education was created. Approximately 1,000 doctors and candidates of sciences work in the republic's VUZ's. The Institute of the National Economy and a medical school in Ashkhabad, the Technical Engineering Faculty of the Polytechnical Institute and a music school in Mary and agronomy and hydromeliorative faculties of the Agricultural Institute and an arts school in Tashauz opened in 1980. The VUZ's and tekhnikums trained 66,600 national economy specialists, which was 9,000 more than in the previous 5 years. Yet another, the eighth, new institute--the Institute of Physical Culture--was opened on the eve of our congress--on 12 January.

The quality of the tuition and the education of the students and trainees rose somewhat. Youth's participation in the installation of national economy facilities of the republic and the country in student construction detachments was a school of labor conditioning.

At the same time there continue to be serious shortcomings in the activity of the schools and educational institutions. Among young people aged 18-29 approximately 127,000 or 21 percent lack secondary education and are not studying.

Work training and vocational guidance of the youth is still being performed inadequately. Owing to a shortage of premises, a large proportion of the schools was forced to operate in two shifts. Certain rural schools are in an unsatisfactory state. Yet the plan for the construction of schools in the 5-year plan was not fulfilled.

The plan for the commissioning of vocational-technical schools was fulfilled 62 percent in the 10th Five-Year Plan. A particularly big lag behind schedule has been allowed to occur in Maryyskaya Oblast, where only 2 schools of the 7 stipulated by the plan were commissioned. It is essential that the party committees bring order to bear in school and college building.

A number of VUZ's and secondary specialized educational institutions is still displaying insufficient concern to increase the effectiveness of tuition. The available laboratories and study rooms are poorly supplied with modern equipment, technical facilities and visual aids.

The party committees, the ministries of education (Comrade M. Aliyeva) and higher and secondary specialized education (Comrade S.N. Muradov), the State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education (Comrade N. Bayramsakhatov) and the heads and party organizations of educational institutions must increase the attention they pay to upgrading the qualifications, the professional skill and the ideological-theoretical training of the lecturer personnel.

It is necessary to display more concern to insure that the trainees and student youth assimilate profound and firm knowledge and a materialist philosophy of life, correctly understand the most complex phenomena of contemporary political and social life and be well prepared for work.

Comrades! Science is of ever increasing significance in the accomplishment of the tasks of communist building.

A number of measures was implemented in the republic in the 5-year plan to improve the management of science, increase the efficiency of research and strengthen science's ties to production.

Dozens of scientific establishments are presently functioning in Turkmenistan in which 5,400 scientific assistants, including 109 doctors and 1,892 candidates of sciences, are working. The republic's scientists are developing theoretical and practical principles of the development of desert territories and the use of solar energy. A number of scientific developments and recommendations has been applied extensively in the economy.

At the same time there are still many shortcomings in the activity of the scientific establishments. Some of them are immersed in petty subjects and are duplicating one another, which is leading to the unwarranted dispersal of forces and resources. Some scientific works suffer from oversimplification and lack profound analysis, a collation of the new intricate processes and well-founded practical recommendations.

We also have scientific establishments which are functioning without due results and which are sometimes solving not the main but secondary problems.

The republic Academy of Sciences (Comrade A.G. Babayev) and the heads and party organizations of the scientific research establishments and VUZ's must concentrate the scientists' attention on the development of problems which are pertinent and promising for the republic's economy, the more rational use of natural wealth and the solution of problems connected with scientific-technical progress. It is essential to continue to strengthen science's ties to production and accelerate the introduction of the achievements of science and technology in production. It is necessary to analyze in greater depth the processes connected with the spiritual life of society, conduct more profound research in the sphere of the fundamental sciences, provide scientifically substantiated recommendations for practice, educate the scientists in a spirit of high ideological conviction and responsibility for the entrusted assignment and create in the scientific research collectives a creative atmosphere and a mood of comradely assistance and exactingness.

Comrades! An important part of the formation of the working people's philosophy of life and their spiritual culture is played by the creative intelligentsia. The party Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms constantly examine questions of the ideological directivity of artistic work and are strengthening their ties to the labor collectives.

A number of new works of literature and music, paintings and theatrical works and motion pictures have been created which have been recognized by the country's public and abroad.

The work of Turkmen writers, artists, composers and stage and movie theater personalities testifies convincingly that the Turkmen people's artistic culture is truly national in form and socialist in content and internationalist in spirit.

The constantly developing process of the mutual penetration and mutual enrichment of the cultures of the fraternal peoples, primarily of the great Russian people, is exerting a tremendous influence on the burgeoning of the literature and art of Soviet Turkmenistan. Festivals of the fraternal republics in Moscow, 10-day celebrations, weeks and festivals of literature and art and the exchange of creative collectives have become effective forms of this process. The 12th All-Union Motion Picture Festival and the Soviet Literature Festival, which were held in our republic with great success, were important events.

While speaking of the achievements of literature and art we cannot fail to mention failures and shortcomings which occur, unfortunately, in the creative collectives.

We still do not have sufficient works of literature and art which raise the great problems of the present day and present the wealth of Soviet man's multifaceted spiritual world. Vapid, superficial and artistically half-baked works often appear. The inclination of some authors, particularly young ones, toward abstract humanism and nihilist sentiments and their fascination with a conditionality which is difficult to apprehend are causing concern.

The boards and the party organizations of the creative unions are analyzing insufficiently the main directions and trends of the development of literature and art, are being insufficiently demanding and exacting with respect to new works and their ideological-artistic level, an atmosphere of complacency frequently reigns during discussion of them and subjectivism and a friendly approach are tolerated in an evaluation of them.

It is essential to persistently inculcate in the artistic intelligentsia a sense of high responsibility to the people for their works and irreconcilability to ideological-artistic flaws, cultivate a class approach in an evaluation of works and to display constant concern that each creative worker assimilate a Marxist-Leninist world outlook. It is necessary to direct the artistic intelligentsia toward the creation of profound and striking works raising the problems with which our motherland and the republic are living.

An important place in educational work among the working people belongs to the cultural-educational establishments. There has been an extension of their network and physical plant in the republic.

However, many of them are still inadequately supplied with specialists, lack an aktiv and are insufficiently connected with real life. The repertoire of the amateur artistic collectives frequently contains works which are feeble in ideological and artistic content. The standard of the motion picture service for the public remains low.

There are centers of population in the republic which lack permanent cultural establishments, and many are housed in unadapted premises.

The Ministry of Culture (Comrade A. Mamiliyev), the Turkmen SSR State Committee for Cinematography (Comrade P. Redzhepov), the Turkmen Council of Trade Unions (Comrade O.I. Ishankuliyeva) and the party, soviet and Komsomol authorities are not paying due attention to the work of the cultural-educational establishments and are doing a poor job of organizing the training and retraining of personnel, particularly leaders of the amateur artistic activity collectives. It is essential to enhance the role of the cultural-educational establishments in the working people's communist education, raise the ideological level of their work and strive to insure that the necessary conditions for the working people's cultural recreation be created at each enterprise and on each kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

Comrades! Much was done in the period under review for a further improvement in the military-patriotic education of the working people. Work on preparing the young people for service in the ranks of the Soviet Army improved. Memorials to the Turkmen soldiers and the soldier-fellow countrymen have been put up in many cities and villages in recent years signifying the deepest gratitude to all who forged victory on the battlefields.

It is our common duty to perfect military-patriotic education and mold in young people the lofty qualities of defenders of the socialist fatherland true to the glorious combat traditions of the older generations.

It is necessary to assist in every way possible the work of the DOSAAF, the Red Crescent Society and the civil defense authorities and strengthen the labor collectives' patronage ties to subunits of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District and units of the Red Banner Central Asian Border District, whose personnel, constantly enhancing its combat expertise and skill, is vigilantly guarding our beloved motherland.

Comrades! The interests of communist building demand a further improvement in the activity of our law enforcement authorities and the increased legal education of the working people. Much has been done in this area. The struggle against embezzlers of socialist property and instances of window-dressing and bribe-taking has come to be waged more decisively. But there are still many shortcomings here.

We cannot be reconciled to the fact that certain party committees and primary organizations and labor collectives fail to make a high-minded evaluation of antisocial behavior, instances of inflated reports, distortions of accountability, the embezzlement of national wealth, drunkenness, parasitism, bribe-taking, money-grubbing and manifestations of a private-ownership mentality.

The republic party organization has waged and will continue to wage a most uncompromising struggle against such antipodes of our life. It is necessary to increase exactingness toward the party committees and soviets and the administrative authorities for organization of the fight against crime. Crime, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out, and all forms of antisocial behavior are a social evil, and they must be fought against daily and firmly and decisively.

In the Sphere of Organizational-Party Work

Comrades! The Turkmen Communist Party has arrived at its 22d congress strengthened and closely rallied around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The Communist Party currently has 93,556 communists. Some 23,000 persons were admitted to the party in the period under review. Some 42.7 percent of them are workers, and this is more than in previous years and corresponds to the requirement of the 25th congress that henceforward the leading place in the party belong to the working class.

A good, fitting reinforcement has entered our party organization. It consists of innovators and production pacesetters, illustrious gas workers, cotton growers and shepherds, builders of the Karakumy Canal, developers of the virgin land, leading workers of all sectors of the economy and the best representatives of the intelligentsia.

At the same time there are still shortcomings in the work on regulating the growth of the party and the alinement of party forces, which was correctly pointed out in the CPSU Central Committee decree of 5 June 1979.

Compared with 1975 there has been a decline in the proportion of worker-communists in the oil and certain other of the most important industrial sectors and in railroad transport. The role of women in social production and their proportion of the republic party organization still does not fully correspond to party requirements. The Maryyskaya oblast, Chardzhouskaya city and Charshanginskaya, Sakar-Chaginskaya, Turkmen-Kalinskaya and Kalininskaya rayon party organizations are being slow to do away with shortcomings in replenishing the party ranks.

The party committees must constantly maintain at the center of their attention the business of reinforcing the party ranks. The task is to insure the increasingly careful selection for the party of the best representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia and decisively raise the level of work with young communists.

Much was done in the period under review to improve the placement of communists and refine the structure and increase the efficiency of the lower party links. The Oktyabr'skiy, Gyaurskiy, Kushkinskiy, Karakumskiy and Dostlukskiy raykoms were formed.

Some 487 primary and 750 shop party organizations and over 550 party groups were created from scratch.

There was a marked renewal of the body of party organization secretaries during the recent report and election campaign. Almost 94 percent of them have higher, incomplete higher and secondary education, and more than 45 percent are workers, engineering-technical personnel and agricultural specialists. The qualitative composition of shop party organization secretaries and party group organizers improved.

The activity of many party organizations became richer in content, more diverse in form and more effective in results. The statutory times for holding party meetings came to be observed more strictly, and the communists' activeness rose.

The party organizations of the "Shatlykgazdobycha" Production Association, the Cheleken Industrial Carbons Plant, the Chardzhou Spinning and Weaving Factory, the sovkhozes imeni Zhdanov of Tel'manskiy Rayon, "Leninizm" of Kizyl-Arvatskiy and "Tedzhen" of Tedzhenskiy rayons and the kolkhozes "40 let TSSR" of Tashauzskiy, "Sovet Turkmenistany" of Gyaurskiy, "40 let TSSR" and "Sotsializm" of Ashkhabadskiy and imeni Khalturin of Chardzhouskiy rayons are operating concretely and purposefully, as the political nucleus of the labor collectives.

The party organization of the Mary GRES imeni 50-letiya SSSR, whose experience has been approved by the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and recommended for extensive dissemination, is skillfully directing the efforts of the communists and all workers toward the ahead-of-schedule assimilation of capacity, an increase in the efficiency and quality of work and savings and thrift.

At the same time, as shown by a study on the spot and discussion in the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee of the reports of the Ashkhabadskiy, Maryyskiy, Tashauzshiy and Chardzhouskiy gorkoms and the Kizyl-Arvatskiy, Takhta-Bazarskiy and Proletarskiy raykoms, some primary party organizations are still working inadequately, failing to deal specifically with questions of production development and people's education, are not displaying due initiative and are reconciled to shortcomings.

Comrades! In the period under review the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee displayed constant concern for an improvement in the selection, placement and training of personnel, being guided here by Lenin's principle of their selection in accordance with professional, political and moral qualities. These questions were examined at Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, obkom, gorkom and raykom plenums.

Qualitative changes occurred in the composition of the executives. Currently all obkom secretaries and 99.4 percent of gorkom and raykom secretaries have higher education, and more than half of them are specialists of national economy sectors. This is somewhat more than on the eve of the 21st Turkmen Communist Party Congress.

A further improvement was achieved in the composition of soviet, union and Komsomol body and management organization executives. Work with female personnel improved markedly. There came to be considerably more women in responsible party and soviet work and in other areas. Representatives of the most diverse nations and nationalities are working successfully in executive positions, which strikingly and convincingly reflects the internationalism and personifies the unity and fraternity of the Soviet peoples.

The republic party organization has broad opportunities for the training of personnel and increasing its skills, including a reserve. In the period under review 385 persons graduated from the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the CPSU Central Committee and the higher party schools, and more than 6,000 underwent training at interrepublic and republic courses. The probational period of party, soviet, union and Komsomol workers was further developed. Scientific-practical conferences held in the republic on the most important areas of party work were of considerable significance for increasing the personnel's skills.

At the same time the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee believes that work with the personnel still does not correspond in full to the CPSU Central Committee directives and the increased tasks of economic and social development. A number of party committees, primarily the Chardzhouskiy and Maryyskiy obkoms (Comrades R. Khudayberdiyev and A. Akgayev), tolerates instances of haste and an indiscriminate approach in the selection of personnel and an easing of exactingness in questions of the observance of party ethics.

The republic Communist Party Central Committee also had serious complaints about the Tashauzskiy Obkom for a lenient and, at times, unprincipled attitude toward those ruining things and trampling our laws and morals.

The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee was forced to dismiss a number of the republic's party and soviet executives for various negative actions.

The Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the party organizations must improve work on the selection, placement and training of executives and prevent even the slightest slippage in questions of party ethics and penalize most strictly those who violate party and state discipline, who conduct themselves incorrectly and who fail to draw conclusions from criticism.

Being a leader is not only a high honor but also a big responsibility. A person occupying an executive position must possess high professional and moral qualities and value the trust of the party and people. The moral-political situation in the collective and an atmosphere of mutual exactingness and genuine comradeship largely depend on his appearance and his personal example, party-mindedness, scrupulousness, modesty and responsiveness. The leader should evaluate the results of his activity critically and soberly, see clearly the pluses and minuses in work, be able to look for and arrive at intelligent decisions, display initiative, be modest and not pride himself on successes scored.

Criticism and self-criticism are a reliable means in the struggle against shortcomings in the personnel's moral training. But it must be said bluntly that not everywhere is this effective method of educating the personnel at the fitting level.

The party committees must educate the personnel in a spirit of an attentive attitude toward criticism. We must criticize not only those who make flagrant mistakes but also those who do not look toward the long term, fail to display initiative and conduct themselves passively and those who give themselves airs and display complacency and carelessness. Criticism should create a good moral-political climate.

Comrades! The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee has decided all the most important questions of the republic party organization's life and reality collegially.

In the period under review the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee held 26 plenums and 16 meetings of party (party-economic) activists, and there were 157 Bureau and 68 Secretariat sessions. Behind these figures stands a great deal of work on the part of the Central Committee and its Bureau and Secretariat on the

elaboration of directive documents and concrete measures for organizing the monitoring and verification of the fulfillment of party and government decrees and their own decisions.

The plenums, meetings of the party activists and enlarged Central Committee Bureau sessions discussed the most urgent questions of economic and cultural building and the party organizations' organizing and political activity, collated accumulated experience, analyzed shortcomings and collectively determined the ways to overcome them.

The Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat coordinated and directed the work of the republic party committees, soviets and union and Komsomol organizations, ministries and departments, state committees and production associations toward a study of the development prospects of sectors of the economy and the unconditional fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 21st Turkmen Communist Party Congress.

The obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms also regularly held plenums and bureau sessions and operated as organs of collective leadership.

Proceeding from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions that the raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms have the chief responsibility for implementing party policy locally, the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee came to render them more practical assistance and increase responsibility for the on-schedule and precise solution of the socioeconomic and educational problems within their sphere of competence.

The Central Committee discussed the reports of the Krasnovodskiy and Chardzhouskiy obkoms on a further improvement in organizing and political work, of the Maryyskiy Obkom on an improvement in the organization and monitoring of the fulfillment of party decisions and the Tashauzskiy on the enhanced role of the primary party organizations in implementation of the party's socioeconomic policy.

Study and collation of the practice of the work of the party committees made it possible to uncover valuable experience, reveal and put an end to shortcomings in their work and concentrate their efforts on the main directions.

The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee puts a high value on the practical activity of the party committees and is firmly convinced that the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms will continue to implement CPSU decisions and instructions with even greater energy and persistence.

Comrades! The report and election campaign in the party organizations showed that all elements of it have strengthened considerably and that work forms and methods have been perfected. There was a further development of intraparty democracy, to which communists' more active participation than in previous years in the meetings and conferences and the broader representation of workers and kolkhoz members in the elective bodies testified.

The atmosphere of professionalism and high-minded criticism and self-criticism contributed to the communists putting forward approximately 7,000 observations and proposals aimed at a further improvement in the work of all elements of the economic mechanism and a rise in the level of activity of the republic party organization. Roughly one-third of these proposals are already at the implementation stage. It is the duty of the party committees to insure the undeviating fulfillment of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions concerning an attentive attitude toward the communists' observations, and much work remains to be done here.

At the same time the reports and elections revealed that certain party committees, including the Krasnovodskiy, Tashauzskiy and Bayram-Aliyskiy gorkoms and the Kaakhkinskiy, Karabekaul'skiy and Kazandzhikskiy raykoms, are expending much effort on the settlement of petty production issues and losing sight of the

fundamental problems of the development of the economy and culture and an improvement in work with the personnel and permitting substitution of the soviet and management authorities. It is necessary to verify more strictly the fulfillment of party and government directives and also one's own decisions and enlist the party committees' permanent commissions more actively in this work.

The republic Communist Party Central Committee invariably keeps work with the working people's letters and statements at the center of its attention. They often raise important questions of the life of the republic and the work of the party, soviet and management organizations, put forward concrete proposals aimed at putting an end to shortcomings and contain various requests. It is necessary to continue to examine each letter and statement attentively, check out how this work is being performed in the ministries and departments, organizations and establishments and the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and adopt more decisive measures to remove the causes of complaints.

Comrades! Much has been done in the republic in recent years in the sphere of broadening the rights and refining the work of the soviets and enhancing their role in deciding questions of economic and social development.

Discussion at a Central Committee plenum of the question "Measures for a Further Improvement in Party Leadership of the Local Soviets of People's Deputies in the Light of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress," the increased attention of the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms to the soviets and an improvement in leadership thereof on the part of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers were of importance.

However, a number of party committees is still inadequately directing the work of the soviets and their ispolkoms, which sometimes lack efficiency and persistence in accomplishing the tasks confronting them. The work of the permanent commissions and deputy groups is not always organized in skilled manner. These shortcomings are characteristic of the activity of the Ashkhabadskiy and Krasnovodskiy oblast, Tashauzskiy city and many rayon soviets.

The party committees must continue to perfect their leadership of the soviets, strengthen and develop their independence and initiative and increase responsibility for the skilled solution of all questions within the soviets' sphere of competence.

Comrades! The Turkmen SSR people's control authorities render the party and soviet bodies great assistance in the fulfillment of state plans, the struggle against manifestations of lax management, extravagance, inflated reports, window-dressing and other abuses and in strengthening performance discipline.

The work of the almost 100,000-strong army of the republic's people's control inspectors is in need of constant attention on the part of all party organizations and their committees.

It is essential that the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations and the soviets continue to support in every possible way the initiative of the people's control inspectors, regard them as their direct assistants and provide them with the necessary conditions for more efficient work.

Comrades! The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms performed a certain amount of work on a further improvement in the activity of the republic's labor unions, whose ranks unite over 900,000 working people. They stepped up work on developing socialist competition, the inculcation in the working people of a communist attitude toward labor and their enlistment in the management of production, the development of the movement of instructors, efficiency experts and inventors and an improvement in the work and social conditions of the workers, kolkhoz members, employees and trainees.

At the same time many union organizations still lack specificity, businesslike efficiency and initiative. The permanent production conferences are operating inadequately and the role of workers' meetings and collective contracts has diminished at a number of enterprises. Not everywhere is due attention paid to strengthening labor discipline. The Turkmen SSR Council of Trade Unions, the oblast councils of trade unions and many republic and oblast union committees direct the lower elements insufficiently purposefully.

It is the party organizations' duty to contribute in every possible way to an improvement in the work of the unions, strengthen their organs with personnel, enhance the role and responsibility of the communists working in them, display concern to insure that the union organizations strive more persistently and decisively for an improvement in people's work and social conditions and constantly monitor the fulfillment of collective contract obligations.

Comrades! The republic's Komsomol--the Communist Party's active assistant and combat reserve--is growing and strengthening. The Turkmen Komsomol's ranks currently number 408,000 young men and women, one out of every five of whom is employed in the material production sphere.

Work on the ideological-political education of the youth has improved under the leadership of the party organizations. A positive part here was played by implementation of the plan of joint measures of the Komsomol Central Committee and the ministries and departments on a comprehensive approach to the youth's education, which was approved by the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

At the same time it has to be said that certain party committees are directing the Komsomol inadequately and failing to probe the work of the Komsomol organizations and their internal life in any depth. Personnel replaceability is unjustifiably great in a number of Komsomol committees. There is still insufficient professionalism and initiative in the republic Komsomol Central Committee, and the quest for efficient forms of work is inadequate.

For this reason it is important to continue to improve party leadership of the Komsomol, render it daily practical assistance and strengthen its role in the communist education of the youth, in economic and cultural building and in sociopolitical life.

Comrades! Preparing a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22d Turkmen Communist Party Congress, the collectives of many enterprises, construction projects and organizations adopted high socialist pledges and, as mentioned in their labor reports addressed to our congress, they coped with them successfully. They included the collectives of the "Turkmengazprom" and "Karabogazsul'fat" associations, the Mary Cotton-Cleaning Plant, the Chardzhou Spinning and Weaving Factory and many others.

Permit me to express to all the collectives and organizations which reported to the 22d Turkmen Communist Party Congress the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of pledges cordial gratitude for their selfless labor for the good of our motherland and wish them big new successes in fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges of 1981 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

Comrades! Displaying constant concern for the development of Soviet Turkmenistan's economy and culture, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has called repeatedly and shown an interest in the state of affairs in industry, construction, agriculture and science and culture and inquired about the questions which the republic party organization is working on; he always expressed valuable advice and important proposals and recommendations here on all the questions concerned and asked that the very best wishes be conveyed to all the republic's communists and working people for the successful accomplishment of the tasks of communist building.

We constantly notified the republic's party and economic activists about the discussions with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the questions in which Leonid Ilich showed an interest.

Comrade Delegates! Permit me on your behalf and on behalf of all Soviet Turkmenistan's communists and working people to warmly and cordially thank Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who is dear to us all, for his constant attention and paternal concern for the burgeoning of our republic and to wish him strong health, happiness and many, many years of fruitful work on leadership of the glorious Communist Party and the Soviet state for the joy of our people--the builder of communism.

Comrade Delegates! The Turkmen Communist Party is proceeding toward the 26th CPSU Congress closely rallied around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that relentless figher for peace and the peoples' happiness, loyal continuer of the cause of the great Lenin, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Turkmen Communist Party has consistently implemented and will continue to implement our party's Leninist general line and has borne and will continue to bear aloft the all-conquering banner of Marxism-Leninism.

The Turkmen republic party organization was, is and will remain a combat detachment of the CPSU. It has preserved and will continue to preserve as the apple of its eye the indestructible friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union--the source of the power and invincibility and strength of our socialist state and the guarantee of success in the further development of the material-technical base of communism.

Permit me on behalf of our congress and on behalf of the party organization and all working people of the republic to express cordial gratitude to the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and L.I. Brezhnev personally for the constant concern and attention and for the comprehensive assistance in the burgeoning of Soviet Turkmenistan and to give the assurance that the Turkmen Communist Party will do everything to insure implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Glory to the Turkmen Communist Party--combat detachment of the CPSU!

Long live our great motherland--the USSR!

Glory to the CPSU--inspiration and organizer of all our victories!

KIRGIZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PRECONGRESS PLENUM

LD091445 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 18 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee was held on 17 January 1981.

The plenum examined the report of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee to the 17th Kirgiz CP Congress. Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee spoke on this question.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum unanimously approved the Central Committee's report to the 17th Kirgiz CP Congress.

The plenum also examined and approved the draft report to the 17th Kirgiz CP Congress "On the CPSU Central Committee draft to the 26th CPSU Congress 'The Basic Guidelines of the USSR;s Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period through 1990." Comrade A. Duysheyev, chairman of the Kirgis SSP Council of Ministers delivered the report on this question.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum ended its work at this point.

MOLDAVIAN PARTY PLENUM MEETS, ELECTS OFFICIALS

LD111225 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 25 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Moldavin CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Moldavian CP Central Committee elected by the 15th Moldavian CP Congress was held 24 January 1981.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

Comrade S.K. Grossu was elected first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee.

Comrade N.V. Merenishchev was elected second secretary of the Moldavia CP Central Committee.

Comrades Ye.P. Kalenik, P.P. Petrik and B.N. Savochko were elected secretaries of the Moldavian CP Central Committee.

The plenum elected a Moldavian CP Central Committee Bureau comprising Comrades P.V. Voronin, S.K. Grossu, G.I. Yeremey, Ye.P. Kalenik, I.P. Kalin, N.V. Merenishchev, P.P. Petrik, B.N. Savochko, G.A. Stepanov and I.G. Ustiyan.

Comrades G.M. Volkov, G.G. Dygay and V.K. Kiktenko were elected candidate members of the Moldavian Cp Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum confirmed the following appointements as Moldavian CP department chiefs: Comrade G.G. Dygay (Organizational Party Work), Comrade I.A. Panfilov (Propaganda and Agitation), Comrade M.S. Platon (Science and Educational Institutions), Comrade V.D. Danilenko (Culture), Comrade F.M. Solomko (Industry), Comrade S.M. Yakubenko (Transport and Communications), Comrade Ye.I. Vlasov (Construction and Municipal Services), Comrade K.A. Meljnik (Light and Food Industry), Comrade A.F. Zazimko (Agriculture), Comrade A.S. Vorotilo (Planning and Finance Organs), Comrade M.F. Diyeur (Administrative Organs), Comrade V.Ye. Andrushchak (Information and Foreign Relations) and Comrade A.I. Pasikovskiy (General).

Comrade F.M. Zagadaylov was confirmed as chairman of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Party Commission.

Comrade V.B. Leshchinskiy was confirmed as Moldavian CP Central Committee administrator of affairs.

The following appointments as editors of Moldavian CP Central Committee press organs were confirmed: Comrade Yu.V. Kachanov (SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA), Comrade M.D. Yeremiya (?OLDOVA SOCHIALISTE), Comrade M.A. Pleshko (KOMUNISTUAL MOLDOVEY (KOMMUNIST MIKDAVII)), Comrade V.N. Petrash (VYATSA SATULUY), Comrade N.V. Koditsa (AGRIKULURA MOLDOVEY (SEKSKAYA KHOZYAYSTVO MOLDAVII)) and Comrade V.N. Shlyagun (chief editor of the magazine TRIBUNA).

Comrade V.N. Sevruk, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, took part in the plenum's work.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REVIEWS RESULTS, TASKS

LD111512 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers is taking place in Moscow. Under discussion are the results of the fulfillment of the republic's social and economic development plan and budget for 1980. The session is also analyzing the fulfillment of tasks set for the first quarter of this year, and drawing up measures for ensuring that the plan for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan is carried out.

It was noted at the session that the republic's economic and scientific-technical potential has considerably increased, the increasing well-being and cultural level of the people has been ensured and that the RSFSR industry fulfilled the 1980 plan for the sale of products and production of a majority of the most important articles. Despite the unfavorable weather conditions, gross agricultural production increased compared with the average yearly level achieved during the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

At the same time the speakers noted shortcomings in fulfilling the RSFSR state plan for socioeconomic development and the budget for 1980.

Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, made a speech at the session.

NEW UKRAINIAN MINISTER OF FOOD INDUSTRY APPOINTED

AU091355 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 3 Feb 80 p 1

["Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree Appointing N.F. Kulinich Ukrainian Minister of Food Industry"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Comrade Nikolay Fedorovich Kulinich Ukrainian minister of food industry.

[Signed] A. Vatchenko, chairman, and Ya. Kolotukha, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The city of Kiev, 2 February 1981

Born in 1930, Nikolay Fedorovich Kulinich has been a CPSU member since 1963. He graduated from the Kiev Technological Institute for Food Industry, and is an engineer-technologist in sugar substances. He worked as a shift chief and party organization secretary at the Smela sugar and dairy combine, Cherkasskiy Obkom instructor, director of the Kamyansk sugar combine and chief of Cherkasskaya Oblast Food Industry Administration. In 1972 he was appointed Ukrainian deputy minister and in 1973 Ukrainian first deputy minister of food industry.

INTERVIEW WITH FRUIT, VEGETABLE MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD111349 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Jan 81 p 3

[Correspondent B. Lesik interview with Ivan Ivanovich Kholod, deputy minister of fruit and vegetable farming: "The Country's Fruit and Vegetable Farming"--date and place unspecified; first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] In recent years in our country harvests and procurements of vegetables, melons, potatoes, fruits, berries and grapes have increased thanks to the strengthening of agriculture's material and technical base, the deepening of production specialization and concentration and the implementation of other measures. However the level of production and the variety and quality of produce still do not meet the population's increased requirements. Through departmental compartmentalization of enterprises and organizations engaged in the production, procurement, processing, storage and sale of the valuable vitamin-rich produce, great losses are allowed throughout its journey from field to consumer and labor and material resources are not used rationally. Industrial production methods and the mechanization of labor-intensive processes for gathering and transporting the harvest are being introduced slowly, the development of the material and technical base for storage and processing of vegetables, fruit and potatoes is lagging and farms' requirements for packaging and specialized transportation are not being met.

In order to eliminate the shortcomings which have been noted the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have outlined a number of new measures including recognizing the need to form a union republic Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming.

At the request of newspaper readers our correspondent B. Lesik visited the new ministry and put a number of questions to the deputy minister, Ivan Ivanovich Kholod.

[Question] What are the basic tasks of the union and republic Ministries of Fruit and Vegetable Farming?

[Answer] To put it briefly--to meet the population's requirements for fruit and vegetable produce, grapes and potatoes in fresh and in processed form based on a unified technical policy in the sphere of their production, procurement, processing, storage and sale. Our ministry must ensure the necessary production on the specialized sovkhozes and at other agricultural enterprises under its jurisdiction of vegetables (especially the rarer ones and greens), fruit, berries, eating varieties of grapes, early potatoes, melons and other produce.

The new ministry is responsible for organizing and effecting state purchases in accordance with contractual agreements; monitoring the fulfillment of plans for the formation and utilization of an all-union fund and import revenue; attaching suppliers to consumers and day-to-day manipulating of resources; organizing produce processing at canning and other processing enterprises under its jurisdiction; storing procured and processed fruit, vegetables, grapes and potatoes and organizing container transportation and packaging (to maximum volume) of these products. We will have to take charge of wholesale and retail trade through a specialized trade network and ensure supplies for enterprises in state and cooperative trade and public catering, workers' provisioning, administration, children's and nursing establishments and other consumers. The ministry is responsible for organizing interrepublic and interoblast shipments of fruit and vegetable produce, grapes and potatoes. Apart from this we are the center for cultivating high-quality planting stock and seeds to meet the requirements of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, other agricultural enterprises and the country's population and also for export.

[Question] What do you propose to do initially to fulfill such responsible tasks?

[Answer] There is much complex work ahead of us. First the union republics' Council of Ministers have to transfer to us associations, specialized vegetable and potato-growing and fruit and berry sovkhozes, seed-growing and fruit nursery farms. In addition many canneries and other processing enterprises, packing plants, motor transportation enterprises, scientific research institutes, procurement organizations, wholesale centers and cold stores for storing fruit and vegetable produce, grapes and potatoes and specialized stores are coming into our charge. In this connection capital investments for the "agriculture" sector will be increased in the 11th 5-Year Plan at the expense of corresponding sectors. Since ours is the leading ministry for the procurement, processing, storage and sale of fruit and vegetable produce, it necessarily has to take part in the planning of production of this produce by associations, enterprises, institutes and organizations of other ministries and departments and work out questions connected with improving and perfecting the provision of the country's population with the aforementioned produce.

[Question] Which organizations and institutes, for instance, are coming into the charge of the new ministry?

[Answer] The question has still not been fully resolved, but seven organizations and institutions under the USSR Agriculture Ministry and seven under the USSR Food Industry Ministry are already being transferred to our jurisdiction by a USSR Council of Ministers resolution. Among these are the Soyuzsortsemovoshch all-union associations, an association for operating and organizing construction of hothouse combines and potato stores and an association for producing quality planting stock for fruits, tea and flowers and for operating and organizing construction of vegetable stores and enterprises for processing fruits, vegetables, potatoes and melons. We have also had transferred to us institutes like the all-union scientific research institute of horticulture (Tambovskaya Oblast), the all-union scientific research institute of vegetable selection and seed growing (Moskovskaya Oblast), the all-union scientific research institute of irrigated vegetable and melon growing (Astakhanskaya Oblast), the all-union scientific research institute of model and experimental design of hothouse and coldframe farms and enterprises for primary cultivation of agricultural produce (Orel city), the Moldavian Scientific Research Institute of the Food Industry and the Batumi branch of the Georgian Scientific Research Institute of the Food Industry.

We have been joined by science-and-production associations for children's food products and for systems for controlling canning industry agroindustrial complexes (Odessa city), an association for potato food products (Minsk city) and others. We are awaiting a decision on the transfer of subdivisions of the all-union association of the canning industry and special food technology of the USSR Food Industry Ministry.

[Question] And will new enterprises and organizations be created?

[Answer] Yes. In particular, planning and design bureaus on the basis of the number of workers in planning organizations of the USSR Food Industry Ministry and the USSR Trade Industry; an all-union office for imports of fruit and vegetable produce on the basis of workers in the USSR Trade Ministry food products import office who are occupied with fruit and vegetable produce; an information service with a main computer center; a center for scientific labor organization and production management; an artistic design combine; and a specialized motor vehicle depot.

[Question] Readers ask if all procurements of fruit and vegetable produce, grapes and potatoes will "pass" through the new ministry?

[Answer] No not all of them, of course. For example, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry reserves its functions in procuring commercial varieties of grapes and also potatoes for alcohol and starch hydrolysis enterprises within the quantitative limits envisaged for it.

Nor could we manage without the Tsentrosoyuz. It will continue to buy fruit and vegetable produce, grapes and potatoes from the population everywhere and also from farms and enterprises which do not come into our ministry's sphere of procurements, and it will supply produce in accordance with plans approved by the union republics' councils of ministers. The USSR Ministry of Procurements will effect a considerable proportion of purchases.

[Question] And a last question. Where is the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming registered?

[Answer] Our address is 4 Skatertny Pereulok, Moscow 121069.

BOOK REBUTS WEST VIEW OF SOVIET WORKING CLASS

LD111635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 81 p 2

[Candidate of Historical Sciences Yu. Igritskiy book review: "The Working Class and the Ideological Struggle"]

[Text] The thesis concerning the working class' leading role in the building of socialism and communism is an integral part of the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the worldwide historic mission of the proletariat and is the basis of communists' strategy and tactics. Not surprisingly, it is the target of the fiercest attacks by bourgeois ideologists and revisionists aligned with them, who are doing their utmost to belittle the role of the working class and deny its ability to head the struggle for the creation of a new society.

A recently published book by Ye.Ya. Vittenberg and V.Z. Drobizhev (note), (Ye.Ya. Vittenberg, V.Z. Dobrizhev: "The Working Class and Trade Unions of the USSR. A Critique of Bourgeois and Revisionist Concepts" ["Rabochiy Klass i Profsoyuzy SSSR. Kritika Burzhauznykh i Revizionistskikh Kontseptiy"] Moscow, Profizdat, 1980, 360 pp) is devoted to exposing bourgeois and revisionist concepts of the place and role of the working class in Soviet society's system of economic, social and political relations.

Employing a wide range of factual material drawn from the history of the Soviet working class, the authors show that the growth of its leading role in our society's life is objective in character and is determined by a complex of socioeconomic, political and historical factors. It is conditioned also by the workers' constant political, professional and spiritual development and the steady increase in their social and labor activeness. A striking illustration of this is the mass scale of socialist competition which now involves tens of millions of people and is constantly being enriched by new forms and initiatives. No society based on class oppression can arouse in working people such a high sense of responsibility and awareness of the social meaning of personal labor. The very practice of socialist and communist building has thrown up and is throwing up a multitude of complex tasks and they can be successfully solved--and are being solved--only through the collective creative work of millions on condition that the masses participate broadly and directly in the running of social and state affairs and production.

The book reveals the bankruptcy of bourgeois and revisionist ideologists, attempts to present the working class in the role of a kind of rearguard of social development. The authors have managed to demonstrate convincingly that with each passing year our ideological opponents are finding it increasingly hard to ignore the facts of sociopolitical and labor activeness of all strata of the Soviet people which contradict their preconceived schemes. Hence the growing differentiation of views actually within anti-Marxist ideology whose representatives are nonetheless unable to depart from their old positions--they continue to deny the leading role of the working class at the various stages of the building of a new society, misinterpret the social consequences of the scientific and technical revolution, distort the trade unions' relationship with the Communist Party and Soviet state and so forth.

It is one of Soviet social scientists' most important tasks to provide a prompt and convincing reply to our ideological opponents based on a concrete, critical analysis of the concepts presented by them. The book under review is a definite contribution to resolving this task.

ACHIEVEMENTS, TASKS OF HIGHER EDUCATION VIEWED

LD111117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Higher Education's Horizons"]

[Excerpts] Soviet people are rightly proud of our higher schools. Already they have educated several generations of people dedicated to the motherland and communist ideals, people capable of solving the responsible tasks of economic and cultural development. The party constantly looks after the needs of higher education establishments. The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress envisages fuller satisfaction of the need for specialists, improved work efficiency in all components and forms of education and the development and improvement of evening classes and correspondence courses. In the new 5-year plan approximately 10 million young men and women will graduate from VUZes and technical schools. It is planned to improve the quality of student training and the utilization of VUZ graduates in the national economy.

At the same time, there are still many unresolved problems in higher education. The standard of training varies greatly from VUZ to VUZ and sometimes even from department to department in the same educational establishment. A number of leading national economic sectors--the metallurgical industry, mining, the petroleum extraction industry, construction and transportation--are still short of young engineers. Some graduates lack the necessary professional and organizational skills and they have to start in production from "scratch," so to speak. A number of universities and teacher training colleges, whose graduates find it difficult to adapt to the classroom and who try to change their disciplines, are letting secondary schools down, especially rural secondary schools. Union, republican and sector higher education administration organs are urged to make a better job of disseminating the experience of leading VUZes and improving the quality of teaching. More active concern is needed to ensure effective vocational guidance when recruiting students and the role of production practice for students and probationary training for graduates must be enhanced.

Constant attention should be paid to training specialists on a part-time basis without disrupting their work. Evening classes and correspondence courses ensure a close link between training and production work. Many students in overalls possess professional experience and organizational skills. As a rule, they make reliable production commanders, engineers and researchers who are very competent at their jobs. On the other hand, the increasing intricacy of equipment and technology is constantly giving rise to professions where individual workers' expertise must be backed up by profound engineering knowledge. We must ensure that the system of part-time training without disrupting work is more in tune with present-day requirements and that all-union correspondence course VUZes become leading scientific methodology centers in this sphere of higher education.

VUZ science took a great step forward in the last 5-year plan. Its links with real life were strengthened and its actual output increased. An intensive scientific quest is being conducted in many educational establishments. Nevetheless, their creative potential is not being fully utilized. In particular, the proportion of basic research in the total volume of scientific work has fallen somewhat. As before, some applied research, especially on economic contract topics, is devoted to the solution of secondary tasks. This is a worry. In the 11th 5-Year Plan great efforts must be made to develop VUZ sector laboratories and laboratories engaged in specific areas of research and to set up new ones, strengthen cooperation between educational establishments and union and republican Academy of Sciences institutions and improve the research structure.

VUZ education is hard work requiring full effort on the part of young people. Success is largely predetermined by the comprehensive approach to training and education of future specialists. Taking pains to provide favorable everyday consitions for students is of great importance, for example, in Novosibirsk, Rostov-na-Donu and Kharkov, student campuses have been constructed with the support of obkoms, and special canteen trusts, inter-VUZ health centers and leisure centers have been set up. This valuable experience should be supported and disseminated.

Local party and soviet organs and Komsomol and trade union committees must make a more vigorous effort to improve the quality of specialist training, the teaching expertise and scientific skills of teachers and students' ideological, labor and moral education.

During the preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress VUZ collectives are busily discussing plans for the future. They are making rigorous assessments of their achievements and unresolved problems and are seeking and finding ways of improving work in order to honorably implement the tasks facing higher education in the current 5-year plan.

CHERNENKO, SMIRNOV ATTEND AEROFLOT DAY MEETING

LD111543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Airmen's Holiday"]

[Text] The participants in a ceremony devoted to Aeroflot Day spoke of the successes achieved by the sector in the course of the shock vigil in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress and the desire to place weighty internal reserves at the service of the national economy. The meeting was held in Moscow on 6 February.

In the presidium were K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.I. Savinkin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; and leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

A report was delivered by B.P. Bugayev, minister of civil aviation.

BRIEFS

FAR EAST BORDER OFFICERS--A rally of leaders in combat and political training of the Red Banner Far Eastern Border District, winners of competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress, was held today in Khabarovsk. The best of the best have been given the right to sign the border Komsomols' report to the country's highest forum of communists. The meeting was addressed by Major General Pryakvin, chief of the Political Administration of the Red Banner Far Eastern Border District. Lieutenant General Krylovskiy, commander of the district; Okhromiy, Komsomol Central Committee secretary; and Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Rukovishnikov, participated in the work of the meeting. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 10 Feb 81 OW]

STABILITY OF USSR RETAIL PRICES REVIEWED

LD112250 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb, TASS--TASS economic commentator Yuriy Berezhnoy writes: The draft of the Basic Guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1981-1985, on the one hand, and statements on economic problems made by spokesmen for the U.S. administration, on the other, offer an opportunity for assessing the social policies of the leading powers of the two opposite social systems.

Let us take only one, but a very important, indicator of this policy characterising the conditions of the broad masses of the population--retail prices. The Soviet Union is consistently following a course toward ensuring the stability of the state retail prices of basic foodstuffs and mass consumption goods other than food. The achievements made by the Soviet Union in this field have no equals to be found anywhere.

The basic foodstuffs such as bread, flour, groats and sugar as well as principal fabrics and clothes made of them are sold at the same prices as twenty five years ago. The retail prices of meat and meat products, diary products, butter and eggs remain unchanged since 1962.

Charges for public services are also stable in the Soviet Union. Electricity, gas, water, and central heating rates as well as municipal public transport fares (with the exception of taxi) remain unchanged since 1948. Rent, which has not been changed in the USSR for over half a century, is the lowest in the world.

All the above said may be qualified as a great achievement perhaps unequalled anywhere in the world.

The difficulties experienced in the capitalist sector of the world economy are having some negative effect on the Soviet national economy, too. Thus in the seventies the Soviet Union had to raise considerably the prices of coffee, coco beans and some other goods which are not produced in the Soviet Union and which have to be bought abroad. Prices were also raised for individual goods which are luxury items or hold secondary place in consumption. But in these cases the state too measures to compensate to the working people possible losses by cutting the prices of other goods.

There were price increases for gold, alcoholic drinks, the more valuable furs and cut-glass. The prices of petrol were doubled in 1978 although petrol is much cheaper in this country than in any Western country. At the same time prices were cut more than once for T.V. and radio sets, tape recorders, household chemicals, many types of footwear, clothes, etc.

Many prime necessaries such as meat, milk, children's footwear, clothes and some others, are sold in the Soviet Union below their costs with the losses being covered with state subsidies which amount to almost 30 billion roubles a year.

It is stressed in the draft of the Basic Guidelines that the Soviet Union will continue to follow the line toward ensuring the stability of state retail prices, although it is planned to increase considerably the cash incomes of the people--wages, salaries, pensions and benefits.

All this forms a sharp contrast with the rising cost of living in the capitalist world. Thus the prices of basic foodstuffs and all consumer goods have increased on the average two-fold in the United States over the last ten years. A 15-per-cent increase in food-prices awaits American consumers in 1981. All this dooms millions of people to new privations.

ALIYEV VISITS BAKU CONSUMER GOODS EXHIBITION

LD101023 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 24 Jan 81 p 1

[AZBRINFORM report: "More Goods for the Population"]

[Excerpts] The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress envisages the further expansion and improvement of the range and a rise in the quality of goods in accordance with Soviet people's growing requirements. The best models of these products in Baku are on display in the Azerbaijan branch of the USSR Trade Ministry all-union permanent pavilion.

On 23 January G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, visited the pavilion.

While familiarizing himself with the models on display, Comrade Aliyev stressed that it is necessary to assimilate everything that is best more quickly, particularly those products which are still in the scarce category. Attention was drawn to the fact that certain enterprises which have begun to master production of the best models have restricted themselves to producing only experimental batches. This complaint, in particular, was directed against certain enterprises of the Scuyzneftemash Association, which had not begun mass production of the models on display in the pavilion which are in the greatest demand. Comrade Aliyev said that more children's furniture, these models of children's toys and household goods must be produced. He appraised highly the crockery from local industry enterprises, the goods of the Bakinskaya harness and leather goods factory and the Kirovabadskiy china plant and others. High quality of goods produced must become the rule. Only thus can the growing requirements of working people be satisfied.

The visit was reviewed during a subsequent conversation between G.A. Aliyev and leaders of ministries, departments and enterprises producing goods in popular demand. On the basis of studying the best models and taking account of ministries' and enterprises' potential, he said, plans must be elaborated to produce these products in 1981 and during the whole of the 11th 5-Year Plan in order to satisfy more fully the republic consumers' demands for these.

DYMSHITS, NOVIKOV ATTEND MEETING ON ZLOBIN METHOD

LD101007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Horizons of Team Autonomous Financing"]

[Excerpts] The team autonomous financing method has become an important instrument in increasing the efficiency of construction work. This method was first used a little over 10 years ago by a collective headed by Moscow construction worker and Hero of Socialist Labor N.A. Zlobin.

Ways of further improving and disseminating the progressive method were discussed at an all-union conference-seminar of leaders of advanced autonomous financing teams. It was held in Moscow on 29 January.

Participating in the conference-seminar's work were V.E. Dymshits and I.T. Novikov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, party and trade union executives and leaders of a number of ministries and departments. I.N. Dmitriyev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee's Construction Department addressed the assembly.

MOSCOW RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 7-8 FEB

LD120156 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 7 and 8 February. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

7 February

Over 40 million tons of mineral fertilizers and 45 million tons of peat are being to collective and state farms in the Russian Federation annually. This was reported in Moscow at an all-Russian conference, whose participants discussed ways of improving the effectiveness of chemicalization of agriculture. (0300 GMT)

8 February

A record cotton harvest was tallied last year in Tadzhikistan, more than 1 million tons. The 5-year tasks for the procurement of vegetables, fruit, cucurbits, silk and grain were exceeded to a significant extent. More than 300,000 hectares have been prepared for the sowing of the next cotton harvest. (0100 GMT)

KASHKADARINSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES PROBLEMS

LD051549 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Jan 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Ten major livestock complexes have been built, livestock and poultry numbers have increased considerably and their productivity has risen in recent years in Kashkadarinskaya Oblast. The fodder base has been strengthened. However, reserves for increasing meat, milk and egg production are still not being fully utilized. Measures to further develop livestock were discussed at yesterday's Kashkadarinskiy Obkom plenum. Its participants heard reports by raykom first secretaries on progress in the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On Measures To Accelerate Livestock Development in the Uzbek SSR" and discussed the tasks arising from the decision of the 19th Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Plenum.

The plenum was addressed by R.G. Gaipov, Kashkadarinskiy Obkom first secretary.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES SOYBEAN GROWING PROBLEMS

LD101411 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 February carries on page 2 a 1,700-word article entitled "Constrasts in the Area Sown to Soybeans" under the rubric "Comprehensively Developing the Eastern regions" by PRAVDA correspondents N. Bratchikov and Yu. Zhigaylov on problems in developing soybean cultivation on farms in the Far East of the USSR. The article points out the very considerable variations in the yields of different farms in the soybean growing area, from just 3 quintals a hectare on some farms to 18-20 on others. Among the reasons cited for the "far from rosy general picture of the soybean growing area" are failure to implement recommendations, late sowing, agrotechnical shortcomings, the need to make greater use of industrial techniques and specialization, insufficient technical backup, the virtual lack of quick-ripening, frost-resistant soybean varieties with a vegetation period of less than 90 days and the concomitant need for a "radical reorganization" of the seed growing sector.

BRIEFS

KRASNOYARSK COMBINE HARVESTERS--A meeting of the combine harvester production association was held at the kray headquarters yesterday to discuss the question of accelerating the construction of the new SKD-6 Sibiryak grain harvesting machines. Leonid Georgiyevich Sizov, second secretary of the Krasnoyark Kraykom, was present at the meeting, at which the chief production engineer gave an account of the new machine's capabilities. The meeting noted that construction workers have made significant headway in building the machines. So far, 15 such machines have been assembled. [Krasnoyarsk Domestic Service in Russian 1140 GMT 3 Feb 81 SK]

MOSKALENKO LAUDS VOROSHILOV ON BIRTHDAY JUBILEE

LD111607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 81 p 6

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union K. Moskalenko, USSR deputy minister of defense pegged to K. Ye. Voroshilov's birth centenary: "Warrior in the Leninist Guards"]

[Text] "I thank my lucky stars for the life I was destined to lead. There was no loftier destiny for a working man and soldier of the revolution!"--Kliment Yefremovich Voroshilov, outstanding party, state and military figure, expressed in these words his life stance and steadfastness in the struggle for the interests of working people and for the cause of Lenin's party.

The son of a worker and a worker himself, Kliment Voroshilov absorbed the best qualities of his heroic class--steadfastness, organization and loyalty to revolutionary duty--and had found a firm footing on the path of conscientious struggle against oppressors even in his youth. It was among the Lugansk proletariat that he became a fullfledged professional revolutionary.

Having joined the Lenin's party K.Ye. Voroshilov lead actions by Lugansk workers in 1905 and resolutely condemned the Mensheviks who were trying to distract working people from active struggle against the autocratic system. "Revolution is not idle talk," the young Bolshevik said. "It is a serious and deadly dangerous undertaking.... It is the duty of genuine revolutionaries to be at the forefront of the working class and not get under its feet."

The meetings with Lenin were special milestones in Kliment Yefremovich's life and activity. The first was in Stockholm at the fourth (unifying) party congress. At its sessions there was a relentless struggle against the Mensheviks. The Bolshevik delegates learned from Lenin how to uphold their line and expose the opportunists. According to Voroshilov, Ilich occupied in his "consciousness a special, paramount place." The meeting with Lenin provided him with mighty ideological weapons and helped him endure the grim ordeals which a professional revolutionary had to expect in those hard times.

K.Ye. Voroshilov was a member of the Petrograd Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies from the very start of the February revolution. In March 1917, on instructions from the Central Committee, he went to Lugansk. As head of the gorkom and Soviet of workers' deputies Kliment Yefremovich launched active revolutionary work. The Lugansk Bolsheviks unanimously adopted as a guide V.I. Lenin's April theses which armed the party with a plan for the development of the bourgeois-democratic revolution into a socialist revolution.

K.Ye. Voroshilov was elected a delegate to the sixth party congress and did a great deal to acquaint the party organization and workers' masses with the decisions of the historic congress. The influence of Bolshevism in Lugansk, which became the revolutionary citadel in south Russia, was so powerful that counterrevolution dared not launch any organized offensive. The workers celebrated the victory of the October Reolution and the decrees of the second congress of soviets.

Implementing the party's policy, the Lugansk Bolsheviks and the soviets led by them organized work at pits and mines and set the production process in order. However, the invasion of our country by Austro-German forces interrupted work on rehabilitating the economy.

K.Ye. Vorochilov's talent as a commander was fully revealed in battles against counter-revolution and the foreign interventionists. As a member of the Southern Front Revolutionary Military Council and when commanding the 10th Army, he was one of the organizers of the defense of Tsaritsyn. On days when the struggle was at its most intense, Kliment Yefremovich personally participated in the fighting. His ardent words of exhortation and personal heroism inspired the city's defenders. At the cost of immense effort Tsartisyn was successfully defended.

K.Ye. Voroshilov played a prominent part in the struggle to establish Soviet power in the Ukraine. Combining the functions of people's commissar for internal affairs, Central Committee member of the Ukrainian CP (Bolsheviks) and member of the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee Presidium, he did a lot of work to organize the defense of the republic against counterrevolution and commanded the Ukrainian internal front forces and the Kiev fortified region.

A new and impressive chapter opened in K.Ye. Voroshilov's combat and party activity in the critical days when the Red Army was beating off an onslaught by the Denikin hordes which were making for Moscow. At that time the southern front became the chief one. With the creation of the First Cavalry Army S.M. Budennyy was appointed commander and K.Ye. Voroshilov became a member of its Revolutionary Military Council. Active political work strengthened discipline and order among the cavalrymen and boosted the attacking zeal of the personnel who conducted legendary campaigns. Eyewitnesses remember Voroshilov as the embodiment of the army's will and revolutionary duty. Kliment Yefremovich himself noted that for him and the other commanders, service in the First Cavalry Army was a schooling in the art of controlling forces.

It was in the partisan detachments which liberated the Ukraine from the interventionists, in the heroic defense of Tsaritsyn, beneath the banner of the "revolutionary cavalry"--the First Cavalry Army--and in the ranks of the 10th party congress delegates--who participated in putting down the Kronshtadt mutiny--that one of the greatest Soviet military commanders was molded. In 1925 K.Ye. Voroshilov was appointed people's commissar for army and navy affairs and, later, people's commissar for the defense of the USSR. He spent over 15 years in these crucial posts and, under the leadership of the party, he implemented Lenin's behests on strengthening the defense capability of the first socialist state and devoted his knowledge and experience to the building of the Red Army and the navy.

At the beginning of the thirties the technical modernization of the Red Army and the navy began. New categories of troops were created, changes were made in their structure and in combat and political training, and military administration organs were organized.

While rating highly the significance of military equipment in a future war, K. Ye. Voroshilov would constantly make the point that the outcome of that war would be decided not by machines but by people, their ability to handle the equipment, and their devotion to the cause they were defending. "I expect," Kliment Yefremovich noted, "that industrialization in future armed clashes will be taken to its utmost limits. But the role of the army personnel, the role of people will remain the main and decisive one. It is important, therefore, that our Red Army, from soldier to top commander, should be a suitably trained combat force."

A great deal of scientific research was carried out during those years in military academies. They studied the experience of the Civil War and the battles at Lake Khasan and in the vicinity of Halhaiin Gol River, worked on important problems relating to strategy, operational art and tactics and generalized the experience of exercises and maneuvers by the Moscow Belorussian and Kiev Military Districts and the fleets.

In his military and political activity Kliment Yefremovich was guided by Lenin's propositions that the party's leadership and the instructions and directives of its Central Committee are the foundation of the building of the USSR Armed Forces and the army and navy's combat and educational work. K.Ye. Voroshilov saw army communists as a mighty revolutionary force cementing the troops by its ideological steadfastness and personal example.

The thunderclouds of 1941 approached.... The Great Patriotic War required the mobilization of all the motherland's forces and resources to rout the enemy. The party placed the country on a war footing and set up emergency bodies to direct the national economy and armed forces. K.Ye. Voroshilov was appointed member of the State Committee for Defense and member of the Supreme High Command Headquarters.

Kliment Yefremovich participated directly in the Soviet people's great battle against the Fascist aggressors. He was among the organizers of the defense of Leningrad, Murmansk, Karelia and the Baltic area. As commander in chief of a sector and then commander of the Leningrad Front he led the defense of Leningrad along with A.A. Zhdanov. And I regard as unjust the assessment of this period of his activity given in some literary works.

Possessing the organizational talent of a military leader, he actively participated in working out plans for strategic operations, was engaged in forming and training strategic reserves and headed the partisan movement.

In the crucial posts of deputy chairman of the soviet of people's commissars and subsequently of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, K.Ye. Voroshilov displayed statesmanship, high party-mindedness, principle and persistence in implementing the party's domestic and foreign policy.

In his book "The Virgin Lands" Comrade L.I. Brezhnev wrote: "...Kliment Yefremovich Voroshilov was one of those people capable of thoroughly grasping whether a particular state measure was necessary or premature. He came out in favor of the virgin lands project and then he went to Kazakhstan, saw the endless fields of wheat and joyfully told me:

"It's marvelous that we came here! Aid for the Belorussian, Smolensk and Vologda peasant is ripening on these fields. And it is genuine first aid at that."

For 45 years K.Ye. Voroshilov was a member of the party Central Committee and for around 36 years a member of the Politburo. He had a colossal capacity for work and inexhaustible energy, he made great demands on himself and on others, he was punctilious and scrupulous in all undertakings and respected those who displayed initiative in their work. He knew the cadres well and followed their development and advancement.

The author of this piece met with K.Ye. Voroshilov many times. I particularly recall 1922. Noticing me, a 20-year-old commander of a cavalry artillery battery, among others, he said: "So young yet already a battery commander. I am sure we will be able to provide the Red Army with command personnel drawn from the people."

As is known, at that time one of the most important problems relating to the building of the Soviet republic's armed forces was the training of precisely such cadres--those from the working class and working peasantry. And it was he who solicitously raised and educated the new command personnel and had the ability, as Marshal of the Soviet Union I.S. Konev put it, "to perceive each of us amid the general mass and find the best use for our abilities."

The impressive and rich life of this revolutionary and important political, state and military figure, Kliment Yefremovich Voroshilov, is an inspiring example of selfless struggle for the triumph of the ideals of communism.

KURKOTKIN ATTENDS MEETING OF REAR SERVICES CADRE

LD100955 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 2

[Col P. Altunin report: "In the Interests of Providing Forces' Rear Services"]

[Text] A conference of armed forces rear services leading personnel has been held. Army Gen S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services, delivered a report on the work of rear services organs in the new training year and their tasks in the struggle for a fitting greeting to the 26th party congress. He concentrated mainly on questions of further increasing the combat readiness of rear services' units and establishments and the quality and efficacy of the provision of army and navy forces' rear services.

In their speeches Comrades V. Petrov, G. Belotrudov, R. Tavadze, A. Tsvetkov, G. Dmitriyev and others imparted their experience of units' and subunits' material, transportation, medical, trade and consumer service provision.

The report by Col Gen I. Golushko, chief of staff of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services, was devoted to the improvement of administration of rear services and to prospects for the development of rear services hardware and mechanization resources.

A seminar of chiefs of the political sections of rear services of okrugs, fleets and groups of forces on the question of stepping up party influence on the life and work of rear services' units and establishments was held.

Col Gen M. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, participated in the work of the conference.